Outlaw
st louis

Vol. II, No. 11
Nov. 12—Dec. 2, 1971

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Bruce Porter and attorney leaving security building.

ST. CHARLES GI SAYS NO

BRUCE PORTER

On October 28th Sgt. Bruce Porter turned down the military. After being AWOL for 32 days he turned himself in and applied for discharge as a conscientious objector. He was born and raised in St. Charles.

Bruce told us that, "As a Sergeant(E-4), I repaired the instrument systems on various aircraft, including the F-4C Phantom Jet and certain tactical fighter-bomber aircraft.

During my tour in Vietnam, I saw first-hand what the planes I had repaired did to human beings. I witnessed with increasing disgust as these aircraft took off for missions with wings heavy with bombs, and napalm cannisters, and I wondered how many had died when the planes came back with empty bomb racks. I would hear the pilots in the orderly room and coffee shop talk jokingly about turning people into "crispy critters" with their napalm. Bob Dylan put it very aptly when he asked the question: "How many times must a man turn his head and pretend that he just doesn't see?"

"I can no longer turn my head. The pictures of dead people, both ours and theirs, of the human suffering and misery common to the streets of Saigon, of people forced to flee the land of their forefathers in order to escape horrible death from the sky, and mothers weeping over their dead will be burned into my brain and heart for the rest of my natural life. Although I never once carried a weapon there or killed anyone directly, I will always feel some responsibility because of my participation in repairing the machines of the war and working for the war effort in general.

"I fought a battle with myself for many long months bewildered and confused as to what I could do of any merit to stop this madness. I finally took action and signed an extention in order to get a free ticket to Geneva, Switzerland. I was fully prepared to become a deserter. However, I met many deserters there and it seemed to me that they were accomplishing nothing by following the course they had chosen. I mean, nobody really knew why they had done what they had done, and it was just as easy for the people of the United States to just say that they were cowards. It seemed to me that their efforts were just being wasted.

I traveled through Germany, Austria and Italy. I was searching, I suppose, for someone who would tell me what I should do. I felt that it was a cop-out to just run away, for if one believes in a cause, one should be willing to sacrifice for it. Not far from St. Louis, in the heart of America, is a courageous and shining example of determination and sacrifice that I seek to exemplify. That determination to face up to evil and repression is manifested in the daily struggle of the black community of Cairo, Illinois.

While I was in Rome, the answer more or less struck me. Almost all of the great art treasures, aside from those of a religious nature, were military inspired. As far back as our history goes, men have fought for their differences. My disgust grew even more as I observed the many great paintings showing the barbarians of the past, and how even today we are still doing these things to our fellow men and women. It was about then that I realized that I was truly opposed to all wars and violence."

Bruce's mother then spoke with us. She said, "I find it hard to understand... When he came back he was different. He went and it was patriotic. I started getting letters with biblical scriptures...I stand with him 100%. I don't understand or agree with all his beliefs, but I know he is sincere."

The last thing we asked Bruce was what could people out of the service do? He stressed peaceful(non-violent) and legal actions. He feels that writing Congress may still be effective. The work of the Cairo United Front and Mayday were two other activities he cited as worthwhile.

As the Outlaw goes to press we have heard some new developments in Bruce Porter, c.o. vs. the Air Force. The officers at Scott Air Force Base found that his unit in Vietnam had been disbanded; so for 4 days Bruce sat around the transient barracks while they figured out what to do with him. After accepting his application for a c.o. they then decided that it wouldn't do for the Air Force to make things at all that simple. Our latest report is that Bruce is on his way to Vietnam-in handcuffs. He is assigned to Bien Hoa Airbase; where he plans to refuse regular duty (repairing McDonnell-Douglas Phantom Jets), not put on a uniform or cut his hair. This means that the next stop is presumably the Long Binh jail.

In Bruce Porter the Air Force turned a person to soldier to Vietnam Vets against the War organizer.

Bruce Porter with his mother.

Vol. II, No. 11 Nov. 12–Dec. 2, 1971

The St. Louis Outlaw is an independent, radical newspaper published every three weeks by the Outlaw collective. Right now we are Dale, David, Fred, Dev, Lori, & Terry. Some of the people who helped are Gene, Carl, Marc, Rush, Steve, John, Anita, Judy, Carol, Joni, Dan, Lauri. We are members of Liberation News Service(LNS) and Underground Press Syndicate(UPS).

Contributions of copy (articles and/or art) are welcome. When accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope we will do our best to acknowledge and/or return. We cannot be responsible for lost or damaged unsolicited material. Articles and letters must carry the writer's signature and phone number, but names are withheld on request. The next copy deadline is November 22. Calendar items are welcome and may be phoned in. Calendar deadline is Nov. 26.

Our mailing address is P.O. Box 9501, Cabanne Station, St. Louis, Mo. 63161. We have an office at 554 Limit (just off Delmar, one block west of Skinker) and are generally there from 1-5, Mon. thru Sat. People are invited to come by and rap. The phone is 721-3170. Advertisers can also call 647-9379.

The Outlaw costs 25 cents around St. Louis (and 35 cents elsewhere). A subscription for 20 issues is $5 (institutional rate is $10) but is sent free to GIs and prisoners. Stores and hawkers should call for information.

Permission to reprint from this paper is granted to other underground and movement groups.

p.s. We can always use donations. Right now we could really use presstype, rubber cement, a T-square, a light table and various art or office supplies, a file cabinet, wall clock, and music makers.

WILLIAMS CONVICTED

Bob Williams, national coordinator and St. Louis coordinator for the United Front, was convicted November 1 for violation of the 1968 Federal Firearms Act. The one-day trial took place in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where an all white jury deliberated for only 15 minutes.

Williams had been charged with purchasing firearms while being convicted of a felony and residing outside the state of Missouri. He bought the rifles on May 25, and said that the sales clerk was informed of his conviction and told him it was legal for Williams to buy the guns. He signed the forms and purchased the rifles.

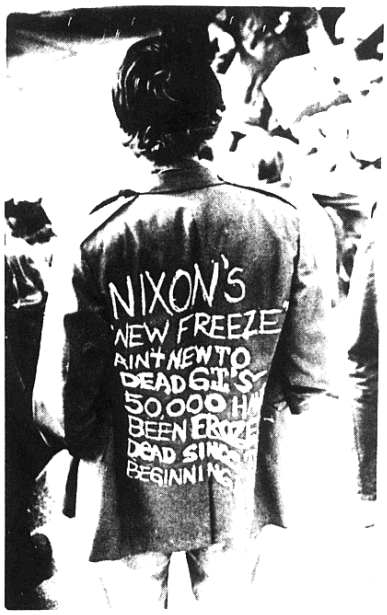
The felony that Williams had been convicted of was a frame-up, he said. He had bought a permit from the Cape Girardeau County Sheriff to purchase a pistol. When he bought the pistol, he filled out the necessary forms to register it. He said he drove home with the gun lying on the front seat of the car, in plain view. On the way home the Cape Girardeau police stopped him and charged him with carrying a concealed weapon. He was convicted by an all white jury and sentenced to a year in jail. That case is now on appeal.

The United Front is not popular among the white population of southeast Missouri. Williams had tried unsuccessfully to obtain a change of venue.

Williams is asking supporters to send character letters and telegrams to Robert J. Lenzini, U.S. Probation Officer, 104 U.S. Court House, 1114 Market St., St. Louis 63101; and to Attorney Dan Reardon, 7 North 7th St., St. Louis.

VIET VETS

return medals in Oct. 25 protest



MR T's Has Reception Difficulty

"Well, I called them and said that the TV had been stolen, but that I would pay for it anyway when I was working again. That was last week. When I came home yesterday I found that Mr. T's had busted into my place looking for a TV that wasn't there. They just took the door off its hinges."

William Barrett's problems with Mr. T's Rental, 6189 Delmar, are not exceptional. The St. Louis Congress of Racial Equality has been investigating various aspects of this firm's business for many months and has documented numerous such complaints.

The Outlaw asked Barrett what he was told when he went to Mr. T's office to protest their breaking into his home. "They said that there was a constable with them, but I was never served any papers."

On Nov. 5 CORE set up a picket line at Mr. T's. CORE was joined by the Warlords and the Sinners motorcycle clubs. These three groups plan to picket every Friday from four to six and on Saturday from two to four, since these are busy times for Mr. T's.

Mr. T's, a national chain, is a TV and stereo rental firm that provides its customers with an option to buy the rented equipment. In this way it is possible for them to sell items at more than three times their retail value. For instance, a $200 TV rented and then purchased from Mr. T's could cost the buyer more than $600. A $600 color TV could cost $2000, and a $300 stereo could add up to $900. These types of contracts are designed to rip off those who can least afford it – poor people who have trouble getting credit elsewhere.

Mike Johnson, a spokesman for CORE, said, "We want to make the community aware of the high rental rates, unlawful contracts and strong-arm tactics used against both blacks and whites. We have many complaints on file." CORE, the Warlords, and the Sinners plan to use lawful picketing and other legal actions to change Mr. T's policies.

Mr. T's locates their stores in poor black and white neighborhoods. Three years ago they moved to their present St. Louis location because businesses near them on Lindell were protesting their presence. Mr. T's has been forced out of other places. After picketing and community pressure, they closed their operation on Chicago's south side.

Chuck Wallace of the Warlords stated, "If Mr. T is going to do business he shouldn't be leaning on people." Referring to the Barrett case, he said, "Mr. T's is not licensed as a burglar. The Warlords and the Sinners are going to be here quite awhile."

Missouri has never liked to lose her slaves-

Malik Hakim

(LNS) -- Malik Hakim, 37 years old, formerly known as Albert Bradford, will come back to Missouri where he has already spent 16 years in jail, to be tried on charges of attempted murder, robbery, and rape.

In December of 1951, Albert Bradford and a friend were arrested for robbing a store in St. Louis. Al was then 16 and a junkie. By the time he came to trial he was 17 and legally an adult by Missouri law. His court appointed lawyer told him to plead guilty to the robbery and he'd get 20 years -- and be out after three. But in the legal shuffle that followed, Al unknowingly pled guilty to a rape charge too (he says that his friend did the rape) and the judge gave him two consecutive life sentences.

Six years later, in 1957, Al met Malcolm X in jail. 'Malcolm? Man now I'm waking up. To meet Malcolm after never having met him is like being thirsty all your life and some cat comes along and gives you a drink of water.'

On April 29, 1968, Malik was paroled. But parole seemed too much like prison (he couldn't join any political organizations, he needed permission to get married...). So he split for Boston, a place where Malcolm had told him he might have a chance. There he got involved in the Malcolm X Foundation.

Late in 1969, Malik became president of the foundation. He helped set up CURE, Inc., a coordinating center for existing drug programs. Malik was a prime mover in setting up a community patrol. The foundation offered movies, lectures, seminars, and classes. He gave special attention to helping junkies and ' You can not separate the foundation from Malik,' said Don Costa Seawell, a legal advisor at the joint center for Inner City Change in Roxbury, Boston's ghetto-suburb. 'This is not to say he's indispensible, but he changed the direction from a reflection of Malcolm's philosophy to an active practical application of Malcolm's teachings.'

Malik lectured at colleges -- the University of Rhode Island, Brown, Dartmouth. 'I was a student at Brown when I met Malik,' said Ahmad El Amin. 'I like him because the cat had something about him.'

'He stressed getting technical skills and using them for our own benefit. Malik took the so-called misfits, ex-junkies, the street brothers and sisters, and shaped them into strong people. I learned more from Malik than in all my years of school.'

A few months ago the FBI informed Malik that he was wanted in Missouri on charges of attempted murder, robbery, and rape. The charges stem from an incident in 1968 at about the same time that Malik skipped parole. Someone identified Malik from his prison mug shot, although he actually looked quite different at the time of the incident.

' What's waiting for me in Missouri is not so much because I'm a criminal, but because I'm black,' said Malik. 'I believe that it is a hoax, but Missouri is a stubborn bastard. I have no doubt that I was one of a number of suspects. Missouri has never liked to lose her slaves.'

In spite of a petition signed by 5000 Bostonians, Massachusetts governer Sargent signed the extradition papers on September 23 to send Malik back to Missouri.

UMSL TEACHER DISCIPLINED

Jon Cohen, math instructor at the University of Missouri at St. Louis is appealing the penalities recently imposed on him for dismissing his classes during last year's moratorium against the Vietnam war. UMSL's chancellor, Glen Driscoll, has placed Cohen on probation, rescinded a scheduled merit raise of $500 and warned him that "any further violation of accepted professional conduct shall render you subject to immediate dismissal." Cohen is asking athe Faculty Committee on Welfare and Grievances to recommend that all these penalties be dropped and that the reasons for imposing them be held invalid.

The penaltics against Cohen stem from a Board of Curators ruling made during the nation-wide student strike over Cambodia and Kent State. The Curators then ruled that all faculty members who dismissed classes should be punished. Cohen along with a number of other faculty members on both the St. Louis and Columbia campuses were reprimanded and fined a day's pay. According to Driscoll, the harshness of current penalties against Cohen result in part from the fact that he is a "second offender."

Cohen is appealing the penalties on a number of grounds both political and procedural.

In a twelve page appeal he says that his dismissal of classes on the day of the Moratorium was an "act of conscience" for which he should not be punished at all. Cohen says that it resulted in no educational harm to his students since he was ahead of shedule in his classes and finished the course syllabus for the semester a day early. The appeal points out that the ad hoc committee appointed to investigate him also came to this conclusion.

Cohen is also attacking the procedures employed in the handling of his case. He points out that the chancellor was the only complaintant in the case, that he appointed the board that tried him, that he made the final decision ast to his guilt and imposed the penalties against him. "The chancellor, in effect, acted as policeman, judge, jury and executioner," according to Cohen.

The appeal goes on to characterize the penalties as "more appropriate to the disciplinary system of a junior high school... They are demeaning to faculty. They serve only to create an unfavorable climate, they are non-correctional in their intent and direction, and given the presence of a true act of conscience, they have no deterrent effect whatsoever."

IN FROM THE COLD

LOS ANGELES (LNS) – The story started very inconspicuously with a crank-sounding call to the Los Angeles Free Press, but now it's gone through agent provocateurs and plots to blow up the San Diego Republican Convention that would enable the President to declare martial law. Along the way there have been allusions to the Los Angeles Panthers now on trial, the Marin County Courthouse excape attempt, Angela Davis and George Jackson.

Louis Tackwood is a 32-year old black man who has spent the last ten years of his life as a police agent in two sections of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) – the Special Identification and Investigation Section (SII) and the Criminal Conspiracy Section (CCS). Suddenly he decided to spill the beans.

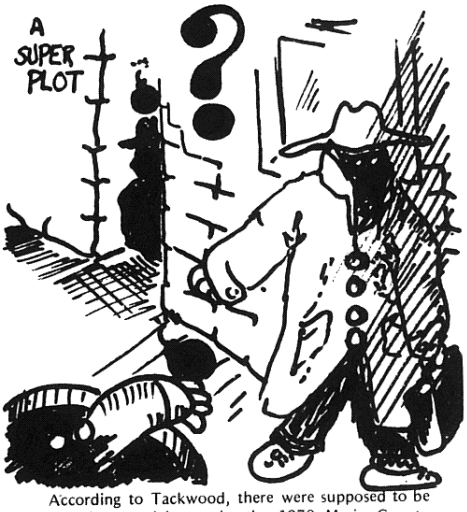
He says he has infiltrated the Black Panther Party, the Angela Davis Defense Committee, the Soledad Brothers Defense Committee and groups working around electing the radical slate in Berkeley's City Council elections. He claims to have put at least four men on death row by his false testimony.

Tackwood grew up in New Orleans with his grandmother and later moved to LA with his father. He got involved with a gang of car thieves – transporting hot cars from California to Mexico. He was caught and given a choice of becoming an agent or going to jail for a long time. He chose joining the police, and he worked in SII as an undercover detective rounding up car thieves and narcotics rings. He worked all over California and occasionally out of New Orleans.

Tackwood first got involved in dealing with radical organizations in 1965 when he was ordered by SII to call the LAPD and tell them that there was a large arms cache at the LA Muslim Mosque. The police reided immediately, firing several rounds of ammunition into the building. No weapons were found.

Around the time that the Black Panther Party was formed in Oakland in 1966, the LAPD was putting together its Criminal Conspiracy Section. The Panthers scared policemen and politicians – not only did they seem to be attracting young blacks who hadn't been "politicized" before, but they actually brought guns into the state legislature.

By the time the Panthers came to New York, some of the founding members were members of the Bureau of Special Services (BOSS) – the New York equivalent of CCS. Tackwood says this was part of a "coordinated plan that was laid out to me long ago for the complere destruction of the Black Panther Party nationwide....It was a plan to murder, intimidate, kidnap the Panthers to make it so people wouldn't join, and to break the financial back of the Party."



According to Tackwood, there were supposed to be eight other participants in the 1970 Marin County escape attempt other than Jonathan Jackson. When they got to the Courthouse and saw how well protected it was they decided to call off the action but they didn't tell Jonathan. To this date, the LAPD has not arrested any one of the eight other people. They picked one person–Angela Davis–who Tackwood doubts knew anything specific at all about the escape plan. "If Angela Davis is guilty of conspiracy, then so is the LAPD--they are more involved in conspiracy than anyone else."

Tackwood says there are many times that the CCS knows of plots and plans and who is involved in them, but doesn't arrest anyone or only arrests one person. He says that is true of the supposed escape attempt of George Jackson on Aug. 21. Tackwood claims there was some sort of escape plan--how or by whom other than George he doesn't say. He also maintains that there was a squad of people training somewhere to take care of George once he got out. He claims that CCS learned this by decifering "coded" letters going in and out of the prison.

Tackwood also says that Sgt. Daniel Mahoney of CCS told him that "George Jackson will never live to get to trial."

The last major plan that Tackwood claims knowledge of is one around the Republican Convention in San Diego next summer. The LAPD was pulling together a group of local and federal agents to work on the project. They were to plant explosives in the convention hall which would go off and kill some minor notables. At the same time a few of them, as provocateurs, would help set off battles with police.

This plan would give Nixon the excuse to invoke emergency powers, and would lead to the arrest of political activists in San Diego and supposedly all over the country.Tackwood called it the "final solution to all the militant problems in the U.S." He said that it was awaiting approval from higher up.

According to Tackwood, this plan, which was conceived about six months ago, was the thing which spurred him on to think about blowing his cover and writing a book about his experiences. He didn't want to get involved in it because "anybody involved in it would have to go too." Other times he says that the reason he quit was that CCS was trying to get his wife involved. Her brother is James Carr, a friend of George Jackson, and she has a number of contacts in the Panthers. Other people theorize that since his cover was blown in the Bay area, it was only a matter of time before it would have blown open in Southern California as well.

He claims that he has refused to name names of specific high-placed informers in political organizations because he felt such announcements could be destructive, and should be dealt with from the inside, he claims they have "every organization, radio station and college well-infiltrated."

Tackwood himself is more difficult to understand. One person who has had contact with him called him an entrepreneur.

The LAPD has only admitted that Tackwood did work for them but they accused him of being a "Bolshevik". One source quoted said: "I thought this story would appear in Pravda. I am surprised to hear that Los Angeles reporters are listening to it". All Tackwood had to reply is "If I am a Bolshevik, then I have been one for ten years."

Whether Tackwood is 100% on the level is still not clear. What is clearer is the existence of sections of police forces like CCS or SII. As one reporter said "each police force in the country is beginning to have its own, under another name but serving the same purpose."

LOVE THY FELLOW MAN

MAKING IT IN A Torture Culture!

For a gay male one of the most dangerous realities of life, and the most likely instance of legal oppression, is entrapment and arrest for " accosting and soliciting."

A city ordinance prohibiting A&S is the primary weapon used by vice squads in their continuing campaign against gay people-- a campaign which nets thousands of victims each year.

Vice squads are charged with the duty of clearing the streets of "undesirables" that is, prostitutes and homosexuals, and the A&S law is how they do it. Not content to wait for a citizen's complaint before arresting, the vice officers actively pursue their victims, patrolling in plain clothes and unmarked cars through neighborhoods known to be frequented by gays.

Since nearly all solicitation, even by professional prostitutes, is directed only at those who are clearly interested, there would probably never be any citizen's complaints, and therefore no need for arrests. This particular "crime without a victim" need not be a crime at all.

But the vice squad does its job with a vengence, and entrapment is the name of their game. First find a gay victim. How to know who's gay? Maybe it's a well-known cruising area, a place where gays often go to meet, or maybe he just "looks" gay. Whether he really is or not is less important.

With his partner out of sight, the plainclothes vice officer approaches his victim. In a bathroom he may expose hemself suggestively, or ask the victim to "go to my car" or "for a walk". Or he may directly suggest that they have sex on the spot.

The victim may agree, decline, or refuse to say anything-- it doesn't matter. For by then the game is already played and we are always the losers. A badge is flashed, his partner appears as a "witness" to the "crime" and the victim is on his way to jail.

"Until I was entraped, I never really thought that cops deserved the name 'pig'," said one man after his arrest in a Detroit department store.

"But these guys were pigs! I was handcuffed and walked several blocks to the precinct station for booking, all the way being ridiculed and insulted with every foul name they knew. They even made racist jokes about blacks we passed on the sidewalk, for no apparent reason. Their whole behavior was vicious."

Too often the gay victim, afraid of publicity, or lacking money, legal aid, and the time to prepare a defense, will enter a plea of "guilty" or "no contest" be found guilty and fined, usually $50 to $500. Even if he should plead "not guilty" and attempt a defense, the "expert" testimony of the two law officers is almost always accepted as sufficient evidence of guilt.

Because they fear exposure of the clandestine life they are forced to lead, gays are terribly vulnerable to this legal blackmail. Sometimes the extortion takes even more blatant forms. In many cases of entrapment, the arresting vice officer will propose a deal-- freedom for a fee. Sums of $200 and more have been paid by entrapment victims to avoid the danger and embarrasssment of arrest.

The accosting and soliciting ordinance is used against gays everywhere, and entrapment is a common procedure. This doesn't have to be the case however. In some cities a strong gay movement has had success in fighting against the use of entrapment tactics.

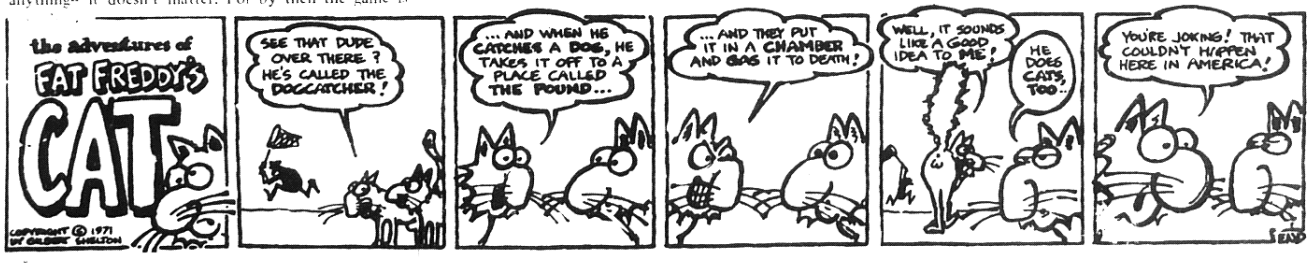
Vacaville Calif.–"They attach an electrode to your penis. Then they turn on a projector and show you pornographic pictures. Everytime you get a hard-on they give you a strong electric shock," said Gay Activist Denver Roberts.

Roberts just got out of Atascadero State Hospital. For three years he endured tortures which are supposed to cure homosexuality. "It doesn't work ,"says Roberts,"but you have to pretend it works if you ever want to get out."

The State of California claims that homosexuality is a disease, and so Atascadero is called a hospital, but many inmates say it should be calle a concentration camp. Inmates are involuntarily "committed" there by judges to be treated for homosexuality. Many have never been convicted of a crime, but they are kept at Atascadero until the hospital staff feels they are cured.

Social workers arbitrarily decide how long to keep inmates in the hospital, said Charlie Barnes, a 60-year-old homosexual. The social worker told him: "You lied to me, so we're going to keep you here an extra two years." And they did.

Dr. Paul F. Bramwell, a psychologist and associate Director of Atascadero is in charge of the tortures. When asked about the legality of the "treatments", Bramwell replied,"These men have no rights. If we can learn something by using them, then it is a small compensation for the trouble they have caused society." (LNS)



Washington (LNS) – Once a year publications which are sent out by second class mail are required to print a list of the owners of their operation. Often, however, the big-time establishment papers and magazines are a little hesitant about stating too squarely just who it is that butters their bread. When that time of the year arrives to spell it out, they don't always come clean. The following remarks by Montana's Senator Lee Metcalf, excerpted from the Congressional Record, explain what happens.

Last week while paging through my copy of Time, I noticed some familiar names in an odd place. The names were the "nominees," "street names, ' or "straws" used to hide the identity of various financial interests. I found these street names in Time's ownership statement, which appears on page 92 of the magazine of October 11...

According to the weekly news magazine, it is owned by Time, Inc., of which 19 stockholders each own one percent or more of the total amount of stock.

Mr. President, let us ask Time's "stockholders" to march by.

First on the list is Carson and Co. Its address is Box 491 Church Street Station, N.Y. 10018.

You have never heard of Carson and Co. ? Neither has the Bell operator poring over the Manngattan phone book.

Carson & Co., despite its financial interest in the weekly news magazine is publicity shy. To find out more about this modest company, one must look at the Nominee list, published by the American Society of Corporate Secretaries at 9 Rockefeller Plaza. You will not find this in your local library. The society is as publicity shy as Carson & Co.

After an attorney and a newsman--not from Time--were both refused copies of the Nominee list, I placed it in the Congressional Record. And it shows that Carson & Co. really means Morgan Guaranty Trust.

Further down in Time's report on its principal stockholders appears the name Powers & Co. It has a different post office box at the Church Street Station --Box 1479. The New York telephone operator cannot find Powers & Co. either. But you can see by the Nominee list that it is --also Guarantee Trust.

Powers & Co. shares box 1479 with another of Time's stockholders-- Tegge & Co. The telephone operator is quite emphatic that, no, there is no Tegge & Co. , just as there is no Powers & Co. and no Carson & Co. in the New York directory. But Tegge & Co. shows up in this year's eddition of the Nominee list, as yet another pseudonym used by Morgan Guarantee Trust.

Time includes amoung its reported stockholders, Chetco, at 35 Congress Street, Boston, and Ferro & Co., at the same address. Both, according to the Nominee List, are really the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

Time likewise lists without further identification Pace & Co., Box 926 Pittsburgh. And who is Pace? It is really Mellon Bank and Trust, according to the Nominee List.

Another of Time's stockholders is reported as Cede & Co., Box 20, Bowling Green Station, New York. Persons who follow regulatory matters will recall that Cede & Co. shows up repeatedly on ownership reports of power companies, airlines, and railroads, and that not long ago, the Interstate Commerce Commission expressed mild interest in finding out who controlled all those Cede & Co. shares. Our freindly New York long-distance operator cannot find Cede & Co. But the Nominee List shows that Cede and Co. is the Stock Clearing Corp., at 44 Broad Street. I would add that the Stock Clearing Corp. is a wholly owned subsidiary of the New York Stock Exchange...

Perhaps the Vice President, or appropriate congressional committees, will want to pursue this issue. Could it be that Carson, Powers, Tegge, Chetco, Ferro, Cede and Companies have surreptitiously acquired more control of the country than either the radiclibs or the Mafia?

Will Time tell?

SOCIETY OF THE SPECTACLE

an interview with
Brigitte Bardot

(Note: In May 1968 a student/worker revolt and general strike almost toppled the DeGaulle government in France.)

Q: We've heard the events of May '68 really changed your life. In what way? Are you still filming?

A: Oh, yes. Sure. I mean the bread can be pretty useful. I channel it all into the revolutionary organizations. An exposed nipple can become a revolutionary weapon. I'd even work for those pseudo-revolutionaries who are so busy trying to recuperate the revolution as it's made -- you know, from the Fugs to Lindsay Anderson. That way I re-recuperate; that's real cybernetic thinking--feedback picking up a capitalist profit.

Q: Why was it May that specifically changed things?

A: Well, it was all suddenly obvious. You know we want to be able to lead our lives as we think we should; for that the CRS (the elite corps of the French Police) are mobilized against us. At school you learn of the end of the Divine Right of Kings, but nobody tells you the right was simply transferred to the bourgeoisie and status quo.

I remember thinking we had all but stopped the system-- it was based on our passivity, and with a change of will it could be stopped. It was then clear to what a systematic suppression our wills had been subjected.

Then there was the graffiti--'Society is a carnivorous flower'. Hell, I should know that. Here I am a living illustration of 'The Society of the Spectacle'. I mean it extends indefinitely from the obvious examples: you sitting passively watching me on the screen--wanting a flesh that is celluloid; me playing at being somebody else--somebody dead or imagined. Alienation has surpassed itself. Same of course with the other side of alienation-- with the worker's separation from his product. This has gone even further than Marx could have imagined.

Q: But the system does deliver the goods. Can we survive without them?

A: We can live without masses of them. Start by distinguishing false needs from real ones. The'Spectacular Commodity Society' multiplies needs because it can fill none. The 'necesstities' that surround us,--cars, teles, gear, cameras, paintings, the fantastic acreage of kitsch-- are spewed out in a never ending stream; no one thinks of its purpose other than those making a packet out of it. So we really have become a commodity-dominated society; peoples' relationships are made via objects-- stamp-collectors, cottage-in-the-country owners, pot smokers...

Q: Is this what you mean by the poverty of everyday life?

A: Yes, from the factory worker to the druggy, it's generally a matter of survival, not living, an administered survival kit in place of the realization of desire. Take the poor sod in the factory who says-as many do--'I wouldn't know what to do with myself if i didn't work'. God, it's the height of alienation when life is so boring people can think of nothing more exciting than the daily 8-5 grind to make a profit for someone else. Talk about the colonization of everyday life; they pull out of Vietnam to entrench themselves a little more deeply in your skull.

And what's this big underground society? Just another market area, a variation in the range of consumer goods. There is now a head shop, and boutique in every swinging town, it's all indistinguishable, the same processes, the same processed commodities. The latest goods and poses being exhibited, envied, bought and exhibited again,

The city itself is dying; death by commodity asphyxiation; Marx's prediction come true- 'The dead hand of technology strangling humanity'. Everybody knows it and no one does anything about- they are too damned scared of a little revolutionary euphoria. And even the goods themselves could be one of the means for the initial transformation to a qualitaively different form of life. Think of all the goods stacked along the Blvd. St. Germain. They could transform the city– lamp-posts swathed in fur coats, the pissoirs hung with jewelry and paintings, the trees and houses wearing all the trendy gear from the boutiques... anything you fancy. I mean no one needs all that junk, so let's free it. and us too from its domination.

Q: You used to have a largish collection of paintings. I remember seeing a photo of your house with a Caro and a Poons in it. Now you've sold them all. Why?

A: Why? Need you ask? Art now is so patently reactionary. As an aspect of society (Art's purity is a real myth) it has always allied itself to the prevailing social conditions or functioned as their negations. Now it is fully integrated into a consumer society, complete with middlemen and market-researchers. The revolt of the avant-gardists is nothing but the cozy spectacle of what passes for freedom in minds stultified by an acceptance culture working at full capacity.

One can only realize art by transcending it. Moreover it is important to oppose to the absorbent power of society the fact that one cannot overthrow art without realizing it. And the project to realize art is the same as the project to reconstruct everyday life. It involves those moments of imaginative resistance to the external organization of life. It means that morality which, to uphold its order and prestige , has nothing better to offer us than banks, barracks, prisons, schools, churches, brothels, and theatres.

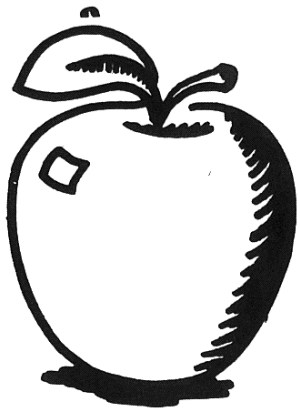
This society is a society sick enough to buy back my Bridget Rileys at an obvious profit to me. Again the money goes into the project for the destruction of hierarchical power. Beyond the power structure and the ideologies it has fed us is another reality. Let it flower - a ferocious flower bursting through the shit of the given.

Q: What about...?

A: No, no more questions about art, economics, politics, etc. The day of the partial critique is over. We are asked our opinions of the details so we ignore the totality that matters. They tell us to look after the pennies while they look after the dollars. But their days are numbered. The truth is in the whole and the whole is false. Those new tremors running through the atmosphere are in my body. C'mon, let's all get into the action...

-from Cineaste magazine

LIVING THE GOOD LIFE



LIVING THE GOOD LIFE &THE MAPLE SUGAR BOOK

An appreciation of Living the Good Life and The Maple Sugar Book demands an understanding of the political context in which Helen Knothe and Scott Nearing have operated. Their achievements in and out of the woods are remarkable.

Scott is a very old man, a contemporary of T.S. Eliot, Scott Fitzgerald, and Ezra Pound. He has lived through wars, purges, and political changes of all types. Many of his generation became expatriates or apolitical. He did neither. Born in 1884, Scott was a radical sociologist and economist. In 1915 he lost a position as professor of economics at the U. of Penn. for defending child labor laws. When he was fired, twenty young profs quit with him in protest. (Where's our solidarity?) During WWI he lost a job at the U. of Toledo for publishing a pacifist pamphlet, "The Great Madness" and obstructing Army recruitment. He was indicted by a federal grand jury as well. Although he was acquitted by the jury, he was blackballed by many schools. He joined the C.P. in1926, but by 1929 he had been expelled. During the Depression, Scott was kept from teaching, writing, and speaking publicly. So, nearly fifty, he and Helen (on whom there is NO information) went to the Vermont woods and built a homestead while continuing to spend a good deal of time in travel. The move to Vermont is described in Living the Good Life as a conscious choice, political in nature.

In the 1940's under the name of John Scott, Nearing was a foreign correspondent for Time magazine, specializing in Soviet & Chinese affairs although not limited by them. By 1952 the Vermont backwoods were being cut up by ski resorts and Helen & Scott moved to Harborside, Maine, where they established their second homestead. In 1957 the State Dept. revoked their passports because of an unauthorized visit to the People's Republic of China. They continue to live in Harborside, running the Social Science Institute. They are prolific writers, and in addition to books do a section in each issue of Monthly Review.

When reading Living the Good Life and The Maple Sugar Book, one has the sense of being in the company of able and well-weathered teachers. The books are filled with energy, resourcefulness, and zeal. There is a sense of exhilaration such as the Venceremos people reported feeling when all of their energies, even physical, were part of a dramatic struggle.

The Nearings reject the trends of Western society--the marketplace, manipulation and exploitation of people and animals in a consumer society--and they refuse to participate. In order to place themselves outside the reach of those who would (and still do) harass them and deny them livelihood, they became largely self-sufficient.

This is where maple sugar entered the picture. It was Vermont gold, mined in the woods. Freed by having a cash crop, the Nearings were beholden to no repressive social institutions for a living. There is a sense of solid well-being in their descriptions of the Vermont woods, the physical labor, their innovations, their simple diet, their gardens, and the planning which afforded them the life they sought. They are compulsively methodical. At times the books read like the Autobiography of Ben Franklin. Haste makes waste. Waste not, want not. Corny, but ecologically sound.

When we first read Living the Good Life, we were fascinated. We have always wanted to do our own building, grow our own food, and live in the woods, so it was exciting to read thru the simple procedures the Nearings followed and see their incredible results. To many people it has seemed bizarre that anyone would want to carve out an existence from local resources with simple ingenuity. The Nearings are testimony to the feasability-- and appeal--of these things. When we saw some of the results of their efforts in Vermont, we were amazed that two people, with a little help from their friends, could have put together such a homestead. They chose to use no machinery except that of the human body. Living the Good Life documents all of the processes necessary and would be of tremendous help to any who would follow the Nearing's lifestyle.

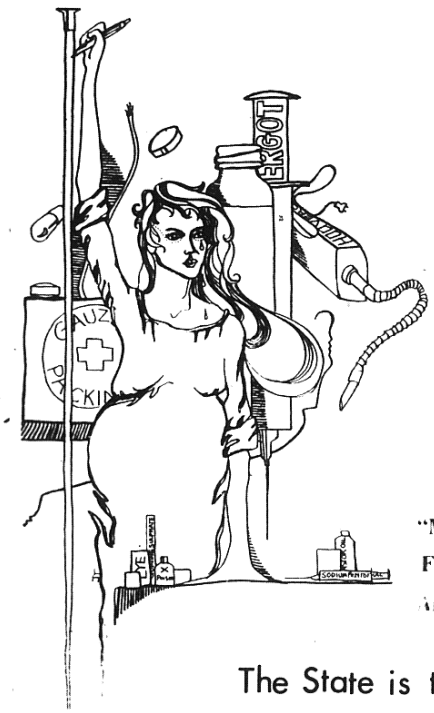
What the Nearings sought was an "affirmation," a way of life that was simple and harmonious, allowing them to create only what they needed by hand and with delight in good workmanship. By allotting their time carefully, they were able to spend approximately four hours a day on "bread labor" and the remainder on writing, speaking, travel, music, and leisure. They established a USE economy, intending to eliminate wages & profits entirely. This broke down somewhat when they went into sugaring and competed on the market. In fact, they outsold the capitalists by using fancy molds & originating the transparent pack to make their sugar products more saleable than the next guys.

The Nearings are vegetarians & organic gardeners. Their concepts of health & nutrition are based on their belief in simplicity and a rejection of the predatory nature of meat eating and food pollution. Animals are enslaved and enslaving, so Helen and Scott never had any. They object to eating animal products. Cows' milk, they say, is intended for calves, not humans. Eggs are the reproductive media of chickens. Instead of being tied to an animal in life, then butchering it and eating its carcass, they promote the eating of fresh fruits, vegetables, nuts and grains, raw or cooked as little as possible. Their health is excellent. Neither has seen a doctor for forty years, and they can enjoy the animals they see free and wild in the woods about them.

The overriding limitation of their experiment--and they admit this--was their inability to develop a community. The natives were cool, thought them strange, and although a few things were worked out collectively *sometimes* (sugaring, fruit sharing, square dancing, and a protest against being eliminated from the mail route), the household units were highly independent. The orientation of the Vermonters was such that they were highly suspicious of any efforts to create cooperatives. In all, they found the sort of individualism they had anticipated, and were limited by it.

The Nearings may be an example for those who would go rural yet remain politically involved in what's happening. That they were fully conscious of what they were doing, that analysis brought them to their life style, sets them apart from those who would leave suburbia for the backwoods to mend their souls and seek self-liberation. Faddish interest in the rural movement is a trap. Those of us who want to live not at odds with, but as parts of the natural cycle, relying on our own resources, yet still a part of the struggle--meeting with people, reading, demonstrating, organizing, writing and speaking--can dig Helen & Scott. "The most harmonious life is one in which theory and practice are united."

Susan



"More American Women Die Every Year From Illegal Abortions Than American Men Die In Vietnam."

The State is the Criminal

"I know you've heard it hundreds of times, but if men had to go through pregnancy, it (abortion) would have been LEGAL YEARS AGO...I don't have the money to raise a child the way I'd like to and, besides the world situation keeps getting worse for anyone's children to grow up in such a mess. I wasn't really thinking only of myself but for the child."

Shirley Wheeler in a letter to lawyer Nancy Stearns

DAYTONA Fla. (LNS)-- In the spring of 1971, Shirley Ann Wheeler, 23, who lives in Daytona with her common-law husband and her four-year-old son, had what she thought was an abortion performed in Jacksonville by a person she had been told was a doctor.

However, in May she entered the emergency room of a Daytona hospital hemorrhaging from the incompleted abortion and delivered a stillborn fetus. A "confidential informer" told the local prosecutor and Shirley was indicted for having an abortion under the homicide sub-section of an 1868 Florida abortion law. July 13 she was convicted. The penalty--up to 20 years in jail.

"She is the first woman ever brought to trial for an abortion in the United States," said Prof. Cyril C. Means of the New York Law School. "And the jury actually found her guilty."

Judge Uriel Blount handed down a sentence of two years probation saying that he was sufficently convinced that "you are not likely again to engage in a criminal course of conduct." Means, at the request of Shirley's court appointed lawyer, James Rogers, moved for a retrial on October 15 but the state of Florida denied it.

According to Florida law, if the fetus has "quickened" (begun to move), a woman can be tried for the more serious crime of abortion-manslaughter rather than simple abortion. Means argued in the retrial motion that the court could not have proved the fetus was "quick" because only the mother can testify to that effect--it cannot be determined purely by its age.

Means also argued that the application of the homicide sub-section of the abortion law was unprecedented --no woman has ever been prosecuted for being an accessory to her own abortion. Finally, he pointed to the constitutional right of a woman to choose whether or not she will bear children. Of the eight state abortion laws which have been challenged on these grounds in federal district courts, four have been ruled unconstitutional on the grounds that women have the right to control their own bodies.

The conditions of Shirley's probation are that she either legally marry Robert Wheeler, the man she has lived with for the past three and a half years, or that she move to North Carolina and live with her family. When she asked the probation officer if she could continue to live in Florida if she lived alone or with a female friend, he responded that if she refused to cooperate he would call the judge back to rescind her probation and throw her in jail.

According to Rogers, the authority of the probation officer is "virtually absolute." One of the stipulations on her probation is that she not violate any law. In Florida, as is common elsewhere in the United States, it is illegal to cohabit with someone to whom you are not married.

Shirley has said that she will not marry. "I do not believe in marriage.... I'm not free to go anywhere without permission like a child. The state of Florida wants to get rid of me. They think I'm not moral enough. I am not the criminal, the state is.

FROM THE HIGH SCHOOLS

This right-wing propaganda was placed in the mail boxes of all faculty at Roosevelt High School, to be read to students in their advisories on the school day before the Veterans' Day holiday October 25.

TO: ADVISORIES
FROM: Your Counselor
SUBJECT: Veterans Day
DATE: October 1971

Veterans Day represents many things to many people. To the worker who has an extra day in his weekend, it may be another clause in a labor contract. To the high school student, it is a day off from the routine. To the veteran it is a day of memories-some pleasant, others not so pleasant - whereby a part of his life was spent.

As this day dawns again this year, Americans young and old should make it a time of concentrated thought as to where our country stands. We have the opportunity today to live our lives as a result of past efforts and sacrifices of the veterans. The job of the present is to structure the bridge of tomorrow.

Few periods in our history have been more critical while at the same being more open to criticism. The country is under attack without and within. Every situation has been exploited and even developed by hostile elements. Note the violence associated with outside forces at the last national convention of one of the major political parties. Read of the destruction of public property at our colleges and universities under the guise of feeling hurt by someone frequently not even associated with the school. Observe the accepting of error by even important officials and groups if you are certain people or have a cause for an excuse.

As a part of this day the thoughts of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on patriotism are worthy of consideration.

A lert yourself - learn the true nature and tactics of communism.
M ake civic programs for social improvement your business.
E xercise your right to vote; elect representatives of integrity.
R espect human dignity - communism and
I ndividual rights cannot coexist.
C ombat public apathy toward communism-indifference can be fatal when national survival is at stake.
A ttack bigotry and prejudice wherever they appear; justice for all is the bulwark of democracy.
What are you as an individual doing to improve your school, your community, your city?

KDNA BLUEGRASS BENEFIT

A group of folks into bluegrass music are putting on a Benefit Show for KDNA. It will be on Sunday, November 14, at the Ethical Society, 9001 Clayton Road, at 2:00pm.

We would like to get people out to the show who haven't heard live bluegrass before, especially some of the classical and rock music listeners.

A special feature of this show will be a live recording session for a new album by Bob Crouch, Norman Furd, and the Bluegrass Rounders, one of the best Bluegrass bands in Missouri.

Help us pack the house on this one, and it will be a big financial help to KDNA and a help to us in promoting Bluegrass.

Adults $2.00, Students $1.50
Children under 12- FREE!!

All proceeds to KDNA.

— Jeff Cook

This is an open letter to St. Louis area high school students from students at Ritenour High.

It's time high school students direct their efforts to more useful tasks than cheerleading , football, and Homecoming Queens. Oppressive administrative tactics have forced us to take action.

Student Councils have long been the only vote of students, if they had any at all. However even the promising PROGRESSIVE student council at Ritenour has failed to make any real gains. We are sick of administrative vetoes and sicker of the farce of student council.

If you ever want an open campus, smoking rights, etc. in your high school, its going to take a hell of a lot more than motions doomed to be vetoed.

Recently at Ritenour, we staged a walkout in protest against harassment by pigs on campus. Only 25 students walked out and all were suspended. Nothing was changed by this small show of force.

However, if the students were united in their efforts the administration would have to give in to their demands.

Ritenour receives approximately $2 each day for each student at school. If just one third of the students didn't come to class, soon the district would be inoperable.

We hope other high schools will try to free themselves from the despotic rule by which they are oppressed. ORGANIZE! Pass circulars. Walkout. Disrupt. Unite. Your demands will be met.

THE HIGH SCHOOL STRUGGLE (The following article was presented to the Outlaw by the B.V.P.)

For too many years, the community has allowed the St. Louis educational system to harass and exploit the youth of this city. Outrageous rules, old-fashioned techniques, out-dated facilities, overcrowdedness, and the general lack of concern for the welfare of the students, are amoung the causes for the rapid deterioration and slow progress of the public school system.

The system has lagged 30-60 years behind the progress of other cities' school programs. Yet, every day, this inefficient form of education is put before thousands of students in hopes of educating them to live in today's world. When a condition such as this exists, it is sure to breed nothing but repression. Teachers become more frustrated, in turn the students become frustrated. This discontentment is more detrimental to the well-being of the student, moreso than any other individual, because the student has no other alternative and is forced to be taught under these conditions or be suspended, and thus denied an education.

Fortunately, a number of students have refused to be subjected to this inferior form of education and are taking positive steps to improve the situation. This organized group of concerned students is the Beaumont Vanguard Party(B.V.P.). They are attempting to organize and educate the community on what is happening in the schools today.

The B.V.P. is encountering many obstacles. From the start of this movement, the students have been met with much opposition. On Oct. 1, (which had been designated as Angela Davis Day and for the renaming of several high schools), a walkout took place at the school. The B.V.P. took this opportunity to express their purpose and to try to gain more student support. They were NOT staying out of school to have the name of Beaumont changed to Malcom X high school. The newspaper reporters, even after being informed of the student's purpose, reported that the walkout was in support of the name changing issue. This turned many people off who may have possibly become supporters. This misconception is still clouding the minds of some individuals and keeping them from realizing the true aims of the B.V.P.

Several students were put out of school when the administrators found out that they were affiliated with the B.V.P. Members of this group undergo unnecessary and obvious harassment almost every day.

The support that has been recieved is overwhelming. But, even with the aid the B.V.P. has now, they still need more. Their main power lies within a group of people that are apparently sleeping or just don't care to lend a helping hand. This group of people is the parents! After several pleas for support, there has still been no signifigant reply from the mothers and fathers of the students that are being oppressed daily by their inferior school system..

If any organizations, parents, students, or concerned citizens care to support these students by donating your time, printing materials (ink, paper, stencils, etc), or any other form of help, you may contact Sis. Debra 261-2576 or Sis. Katie 5357485.

The Beaumont Vanguard Party is also going to hold a city-wide high school conference on Nov. 27 at Sheldon Memorial from 9 am. to 3pm. There will be workshops, entertainment, guest speakers, and an open discussion. All students are invited. The general public is welcome to attend. For additional information contact the above numbers.

SHINES

"Yes my friend, if you didn't have the blues yesterday, you'll have them tomorrow; that is, if you don't have them today," counselled Johnny Shines during a recent concert. Judging by the audience response, both in terms of numbers and spirit, this concert was an affirmation of the fact that indeed the blues is alive and well in St. Louis (living in this city without the blues might be a little like living in Hell without sweating). At any rate, so many people turned out for the Shines concert that it was necessary to arrange two sets to accomodate the crowd.

Shines' material and various styles of delivery exhibited a range possible only as a result of his lifetime in the blues. He was born in Frazier, Tennessee, just outside Memphis, in 1915 and first learned rural blues styles from such men as Howlin' Wolf and Robert Johnson. After several years of rambling with Robert Johnson he moved to Chicago ("I only intended to stay several weeks but a fellow offered me a job and I stayed 29 years and one day"). It was there that he first recorded and gained a reputation as one of the influential figures in the urban Southside Chicago blues scene. In 1969 he headed back south to rural Alabama and a more earthy style of life, which he says suits him more.

Shines opened both sets with material from his Chicago years, including such songs as the classic "Sweet Home Chicago". Many of these up-tempo songs displayed the virtuosity of his various finger-picking styles, showing the heavy influence of the several years he spent experimenting with jazz styles. Finally he reached into his pocket and pulled out the bottleneck, in his case a steel tube which he says he thinks is part of a bicycle handle, and the music returned to the "down home" rural style of the Mississippi delta.

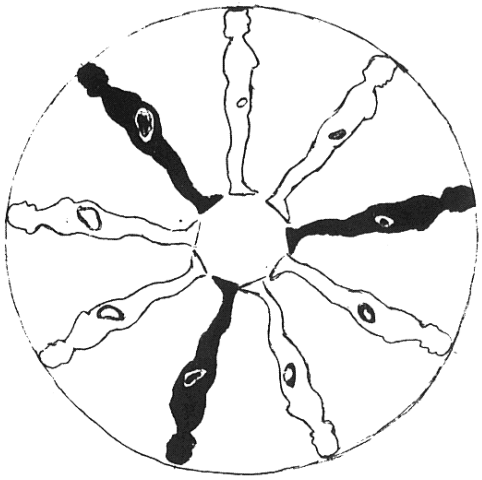
In the Robert Johnson tradition, his sensitive alternation of bass runs with the whine of the bottleneck on the high strings, matched by vocals which slid from loud to soft and from a deep moan to a falsetto cry, with a power which is hard to describe. Engagement may be the only proper word. You experienced the blues, you participated in the pain, there was no longer any way to maintain distance. Several times Johnny Shines had reminded people that the blues was not entertainment, it was blood, sweat and tears, and that there was a difference between someone who performed the blues and someone who had the blues. By the end of the concert you knew what he meant.

Appropriately, he finished his final set with the Robert Johnson song "Standing at the Crossroads," with the haunting verses "Mmm, standin' at the crossroads, I tried to flag a ride,/ Didn't nobody see me know me, everybody passed me by,/ Mmm, the sun's goin down, well, sun's goin' catch me here,/ Lord, I'm standin' at the crossroads, I believe I'm sinkin' down."

I once heard it said that the black man didn't give America the Blues; America gave the black man the blues. It seems that now the blues as a state of mind has taken on dimensions far beyond that of a musical idiom of a particular race. That myth was perpetrated by the record companies in the twenties when they released their "race series" of records. The blues is not black white or blue, it is an experience. Johnny Shines' appearances in St. Louis gave a taste of that something he prefers not to call music - he calls it a lifetime.

— B. Bergeye

ON BECOMING A BABYMAKER



Pregnancy and childbirth have been shrouded by both men and women in mystery and fear. We have been forced into thinking that most physical discomfort and pain resulting from pregnancy is our "lot." So we submit to the experience and don't feel altogether legitimate in expressing questions, hesitations or fears. Or perhaps we never learned how. Society has emphasized the joys and been condescending, unsympathetic, or ignorant about the trials. Surely there are happy simple pregnancies, but even then our bodies change. The normal functioning of the body as we experience it is called into question as it is during an illness. How irrelevant that doctors tell us it is normal for a woman to be preganant. What do they mean by normal?

Basically three main things are happening during pregnancy: 1) Something is growing in the body, 2) our bodies change physically both to make this growing possible and as a result of this growth, and 3) we go through all kinds of psychological and emotional changes during this time. We owe it to ourselves to know as precisely as possible all that is happening to us, so that we know what questions to ask, how to pursue demands we might make on doctors and friends in order to lessen any discomforts we might be feeling and to insure that we get humane treatment. There are many things we don't know about this crucial event, and it's difficult to get information as a result of our long-standing inertness, and of doctors' attitudes toward us as we climb on the medical conveyor belt of pregnancy.

Signs

You might have none, some, or many of the following early signs of pregnancy: if you have had regular periods you will miss a period. You might have nausea or more rarely vomiting, but they will disappear much before or by the 10th or 12th week. Breasts enlarge, tingle, and may hurt. The nipples may darken, and the area around them might become larger and darker. You may feel constantly exhausted. You will probably feel you have to urinate more often. If you feel this need, either alone or with the signs mentioned above, demand that a urine specimen be taken to be studied, for 1) if you feel the need to urinate more often it's either a sign of pregnancy or you might just have a urinary tract infection, or 2) if you are pregnant you become more susceptible to urinary tract infections.

You should specifically demand that your doctor check your urine sometime during the first three months of pregnancy.

If you have irregular periods, you might not realize for 3-4 months that you are pregnant if you have none of these signs. You might or might not gain weight, but generally by the fourth month clothes don't fit too well around the waist. During the 4th or 5th month you can feel the first movements of the fetus, like a fluttering inside.

Procedures for detecting pregnancy: Tests and Pelvic Exam

There are two main kinds of pregnancy tests, biologic and immunologic. Both use a hormone (HCG – human chorionic gonadotropin) secreted by the developing embryo and found in the urine of pregnant women. It can be detected as early as three weeks after conception. Both kinds of tests use urine. In the biologic tests when the urine containing this hormone is injected into laboratory animals – rats, mice, rabbits, frogs – it causes them to ovulate. This process takes a few days, whereas the fastest immunologic test takes only a few seconds. When a drop of urine is mixed on a slide with a drop of serum hostile to it and two drops of another substance, the mixture won't coagulate if the hormone HCG is in it.

These tests are 95-98% accurate, but can be false if they are performed too early before there's enough hormone in the urine, if there are technical errors in handling or storing the urine, or if the test animal doesn't respond as it should. Usually the diagnosis of pregnancy can be made without these tests, but they are really useful if your periods have been irregular and you are really useful if your periods have been irregular and you specifically what to know soon. The tests become unreliable after the 16th week of pregnancy because then the amount of HCG goes down as it is not needed any more by the growing fetus.

Calendar of Attractions

Nov. 25 Isaac Hayes
Kiel Auditorium

Nov. 26 Pentangle
Kiel Opera House

Nov. 30 Poco
Kiel Auditorium

Dec. 5 James Gang
Kiel Auditorium

Regal Sports Productions

Call 652—9412 for Info

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Then there's the pelvic examination: if you are pregnant, 1) the doctor can feel that the tip of the cervix has become softened, 2) he can see that the cervix has changed from a pale pink to a bluish hue, 3) the uterus feels softer and 4) the shape of the uterus changes: where the embryo attaches itself to the inside of the uterus it makes a bulge which can sometimes be felt on the outside of the uterus. The doctor will most likely put one gloved lubricated finger into the vagina as you lie on your back on an examining table. If there is pain, say so. During a pelvic, it's most important to be relaxed for tension increases your own discomfort. Relaxation involves trust and that is sometimes difficult to have.

What pregnancy feels like

What does it feel like to be pregnant? Some pregnancies are comfortable, others are not. Up until the fourth month, excepting for some possible signs, you don't feel the changes going on within, for the placental system is developing within the uterus as well as the complicated system of the fetus. Then, as the fetus begins its bulkier growth, your waist becomes thicker, your stomach starts to swell below the waist, and occasionally you can feel the slight movements of the fetus from within (4th-5th month: called "quickening").

Very very gradually the bulge becomes larger. It feels hard to the touch, for the uterus is a strong muscular container and is completely filled. Toward the 6th or 7th month you can feel the movements of the fetus both from the inside and the outside as it changes position, turns somersaults, sometimes putting pressure on the bladder, sometimes on the obturator nerves at the top of your legs. You can put your hand on it and feel bumps – the knees, hands elbows and feet – moving around, like a pillowcase seen from the outside with a cat moving inside. Each baby will lie in a certain position. Occasionally it hiccups, sometimes regularly for a few minutes. All of these movements get stronger and stronger; toward the very end of pregnancy they lessen and stop as the head settles into the pelvis.

As your body gets heavier you tend to walk differently for balance, (often leaning back to counteract the heavy front). Some women become very large, others barely show even at the end of pregnancy (fairly rare); some women really broaden, others remain narrow.

Your breasts will become larger, you'll probably have to wear a bra if you don't already, or get a bigger one, for it's a good idea to support the breasts in order that they go more quickly back into shape after you've had the baby, or later on have stopped breast-feeding. If you plan to breast-feed, massage your nipples to toughen them.

Changes and precautions

As the pregnancy advances, our bodies change in many ways. The skin over the abdomen can become stretched and lines of stress will appear. By mid-pregnancy the breasts, stimulated by hormones, are functionally complete for nursing purposes. After about the 19th week a substance called colostrum may come out of our nipples, but because of high hormone (estrogen-progesterone) levels, there is no milk. Our breasts are larger and heavier.

There are changes in our circulatory system. Total blood volume increases 30-50% as the bone marrow produces more blood corpuscles and you drink more liquid. Because of the increase in blood production, our bodies need more iron; many doctors prescribe iron pills at this time. The heart changes position and increases slightly in size. Its peak load happens about the 30th week, then blood pressure tends to go down. Any of us who have a history of heart trouble should be aware of this.

The flow of urine is reduced because of hormonal changes, but both early and late in the pregnancy, partly as a result of pressure from the enlarged uterus, and because you drink more liquids, there's a frequent need to urinate. Again, urinary tract infections are more common, as the flow of urine can be slowed down and the functioning of the kidneys changed. Movements of the bowels and the entire digestive system can be slowed down because of pressure from the uterus, so indigestion and constipation occur sometimes. Also as a result of pressure, the veins in the rectum (hemorrhoidal veins) become dilated. Varicose veins in the legs are common.

Sometimes we salivate more – it is not known why – and our gums tend to bleed more easily than usual. It is a good idea to have teeth checked, of possible, in the early months of pregnancy.

The joints between the pelvic bones widen and are made moveable about the 10th or 11th week, stimulated by a hormone called relaxin. Posture changes because we must lean back. Occasionally the separating bones come together and pinch the siatic nerve which runs from the buttucks down through the legs. Backaches are common: There's more pressure on the spine.

Some of us get cramps in our legs (calves, feet and thighs). Sometimes n the morning you wake up and have sudden cramps which quickly wear off.

Many of us tend to put on weight greater than the weight of the fetus, uterus, enlarged breasts, amniotic fluid. The body tissues retain more water (edema) and feet, hands, toes and ankles can swell up. This weight gain can strain the heart if it is excessive.

When we go to the doctor for each examination, we are weighed our blood pressure is taken , and our urine checked. These are preventative measures which guard against a disease of pregnant women called eclampsia. Those of us who tend to retain fluid are most susceptible. but there's no way of determining who will become toxic; that is, some interference occurs within the uterine circulation, causing a decrease of oxygen in the placental area. This may cause toxic substances to appear in the maternal circulation, substances which haven't yet been isolated. Eclampsia is divided into roughly three stages, called toxemia pre-eclampsia, and eclampsia. Signs of toxemia are a weight gain of 5 pounds or more in 4 weeks, suddenly rising blood pressure, albumin in the urine, and swelling ankles. As soon as these are caught, they can be treated by proper salt-free diet and diuretics to get rid of the extra fluids in our kidneys.

Finally, the uterus changes greatly. Its size increases 5-6 times, its weight increases 20 times and its capacity increases 1000 times. In the beginning it grows because it is stimulated by hormones. After eight weeks the growth of the embryo-fetus determines its size. The greater part of the uterine weight is gained before the 20th month. During pregnancy it contracts painlessly. It's possible for you to feel the hardening caused by the contractions, which last only moments but are repeated often.

This is by no means an exhaustive detailed list of body changes. But it does indicate that drastic processes are going on in our bodies and keeping in mind that we are in some ways adapted to bearing children, we must realize that we've got to be aware of possible difficulties.

Sexual intercourse

What about making love during pregnancy: Traditionally doctors have asked that women abstain from intercourse 4-6 weeks before giving birth and up till 6 weeks after; altogether women had to abstain for 3 months. According to a recent Siecus Study Guide (No. 6, Sexual Relations during Pregnancy and the Post Delivery Period) this assumption was based on 4 unproven beliefs: 1) the thrusts of the penis against the cervix induce labor, 2) the uterine contractions of orgasm will induce labor, 3) membranes may rupture leading to infection and 4) the sex act is physically uncomfortable. Masters and Johnson have some evidence that the contractions of orgasm could set off labor. but the women in their study were close to term anyway. The Siecus pamphlet concludes that intercourse toward the end of pregnancy is not inevitably dangerous! But you shouldn't make love if you have any vaginal or abdominal pain, if there is any uterine bleeding, if the membranes have already ruptured (then there is danger of infection), or if you have been warned that miscarriage might occur. In the latter case you should not masturbate either, as your orgasm might bring on the miscarriage. Also sometimes oral-genital contact isn't good as air blown into the cervix might endanger the baby.

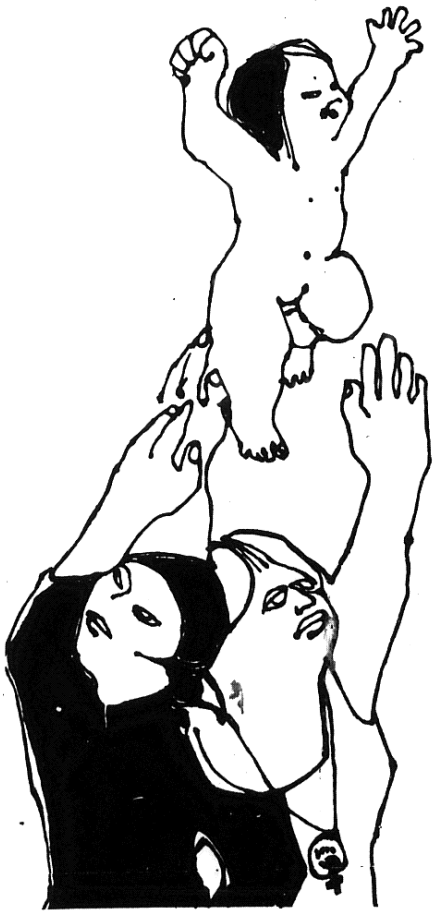
Pregnancy examination procedure and possible doctors' attitudes

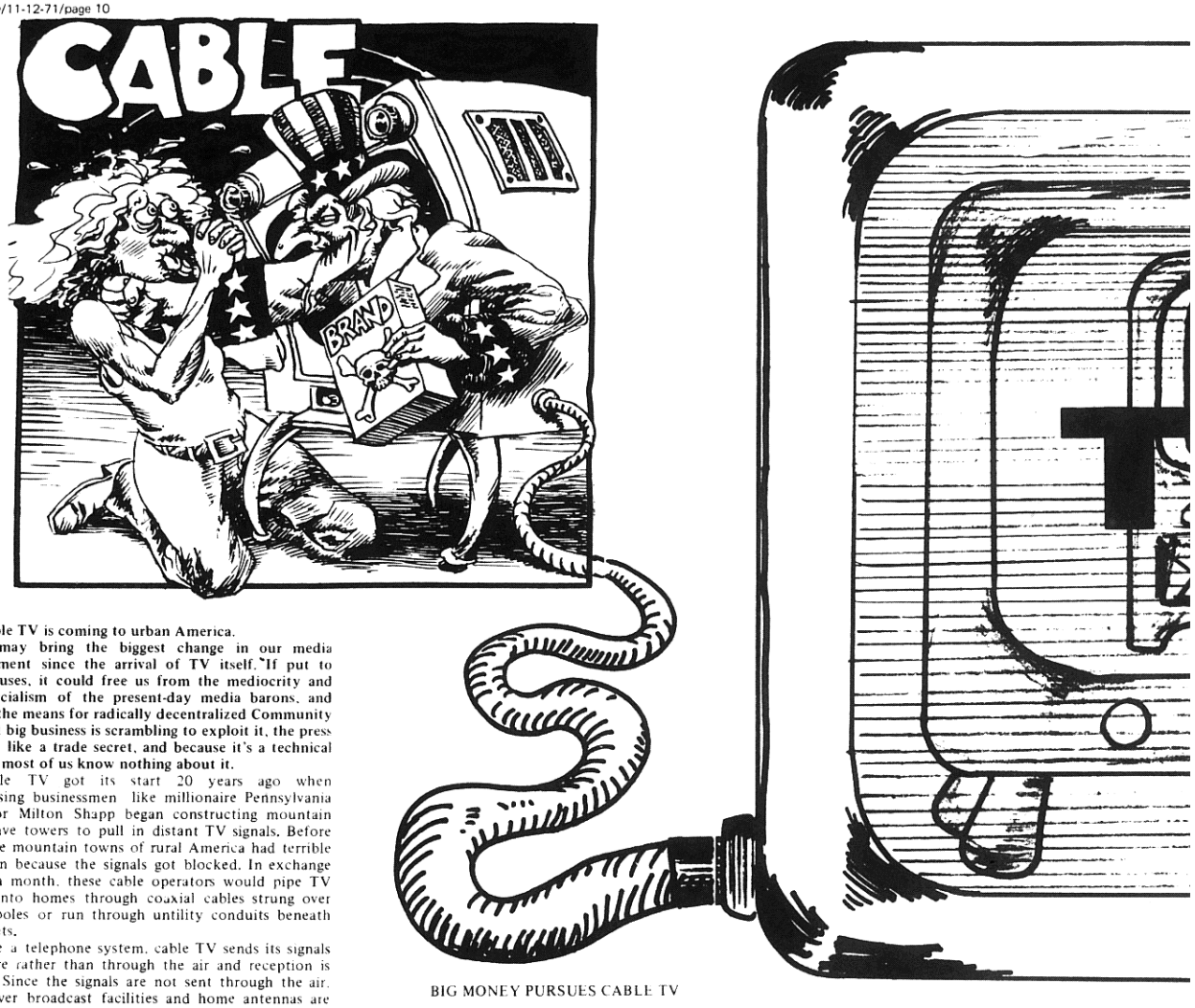
It's a good idea to see a doctor when you either think or know you are pregnant. During the initial visit he will examine you after (hopefully) taking a careful medical history. Be sure he knows your blood type. After the first visit, you will see him once a month until the 28th week. Then twice a month until the 36th week, and from then till the birth, once every week. During these exams you will have your blood pressure taken, your urine and weight checked. The doctor will measure the growth of the fetus both internally and externally. After the heartbeat becomes aucible to him he will listen to it each time.

During pregnancy we can become emotionally vulnerable and, as a result of all we're experienceing and the often impersonal efficiency of the examination, we may be rendered almost speechless. Often both private and clinic doctors treat us as children who know very little and are capable of learning less. It's a good idea to prepare lists of questions and persist in asking them until the answers are clear and satisfactory It's much easier to do this and to establish some kind of reasonably good relationship with a private doctor than with clinic doctors who rotate so that we don't see the same doctor twice during a pregnancy. In either case we should demand to be treated as the intelligent and capable human beings that we are. This involves a lot of fighting and persistence, for we'll come up against stereotypical situations -(paternalistic, punitive condescending attitudes) and find ourselves forced into taking roles and playing games we don't want to play.

Demands

When we are pregnant we should be able to meet with other pregnant women to discuss our common anxieties and apprehensions. Doctors and clinics should make addresses and phone numbers of pregnant women available to each other. In each office or clinic we should demand information about pregnancy classes for couples and women alone. We cannot depend on hospital one-time classes of even prepared childbirth classes as they exist today to meet all our needs for information, support and encouragement. We must help each other as much as possible and as women we must demand that society provide us with the rooms, printed materials and group leaders of our choice to make our pregnancies times of learning and growth, and not full of fears.





BIG MONEY PURSUES CABLE TV

Cable TV is coming to urban America.

It may bring the biggest change in our media environment since the arrival of TV itself. If put to human uses, it could free us from the mediocrity and commercialism of the present-day media barons, and supply the means for radically decentralized Community TV. But big business is scrambling to exploit it, the press treats it like a trade secret, and because it's a technical subject, most of us know nothing about it.

Cable TV got its start 20 years ago when enterprising businessmen like millionaire Pennsylvania Governor Milton Shapp began constructing mountain microwave towers to pull in distant TV signals. Before then, the mountain towns of rural America had terrible reception because the signals got blocked. In exchange for $5 a month, these cable operators would pipe TV signals into homes through coaxial cables strung over phone poles or run through untility conduits beneath the streets.

Like a telephone system, cable TV sends its signals over wire rather than through the air and reception is perfect. Since the signals are not sent through the air, high-power broadcast facilities and home antennas are eliminated. And a coaxial cable has far greater capacity than telephone wires: it can handle all kinds of signals and many signals at once.

In the distant future (distant because of political obstacles, not technological ones), the picture is beyond imagination. Eighty channels or more may come into our homes with perfect reception. In addition to picking up a variety of out-of-town and local broadcasting channels, there may be channels for the local government, schools and communities.

Because the systems will be aimed at one city or one part of it (the "ideal" size for cable TV is about 50,000 subscribing homes), it will be possible to offer special channels for all sorts of tastes. Viewers may lose interest in the remote and stultified programming of the national networks, and cable TV could function like print media: lots of small-circulation channels for special needs.

Since cable-casting is so much cheaper than broadcasting, there is no reason why a hundred channels cannot bloom. A lot of it may be junk: visual muzak, or 24-hour-a-day-non news. But the quantitative jump in the number of channels may also make possible television of an entirely new quality: free-form, free-forum TV.

The essence of free-form, free-forum TV is community access to the cablecasting facilities. Production will be cheap - within the means of churches, artists, workers' organizations, community groups and video collectives. Some channels could be set aside just to air videotapes produced by people in the community. People could get hold of a PortaPak, a relatively inexpensive portable video-tape camera/recorder, and make their own programs without the intrusion of professional producers, directors, commentators, and MC's.

It is also possible for some channels to originate at small-scale, informal storefront studios open to the people, their problems, their politics, and their art. If somebody wants to denounce the President or a musical group wants to cable-cast a jam session or two radical political organizations would like to air their differences, the tube could be theirs for about a dollar a minute to defray maintenance costs. Or perhaps even the profit-oriented channels could be forced to pay for it.

What we all think of as TV now – the slick, technically flawless, cosmetic package – will not be necessary. Many people cannot imagine relating to TV except as a passive consumer. In fact, there is no technological obstacle to prevent TV from being a flexible tool for all to use.

But so far this is all just a dream. Ture, the technology is ready but it is time to get down to plain political reality.

Today, cable TV is at the threshold of exploding into the urban scene. For many years the powerful bradcasting lobby in Washington kept the Federal Communications Commission from granting permission to cable TV operators to build systems in the "top 100" urban markets. Broadcasters feared a threat to advertising revenues and their own power from any change in the status quo. But the advent of cable TV is here, and throughout the country, corporations are vying for the franchises to operate in each of the nation's cities.

A cable TV franchise is a gold mine. It is essentially an agreement with local government granting a company a virtual monopoly over cable subscribers in a particular city or neighborhood – like agreements some cities have with commercial bus lines. At the outset, the cable operator usually pays the city for the franchise and makes whatever promises the city requires about the quality of the service he will provide.

Where a city demands little on behalf of its people, all the operator has to do is install the cable, hook it up to the subscribers' homes and collect the monthly service charge – perhaps $5 or $10 per home. If the subscribers are unhappy with their service, they can't switch to another company without moving to another neighborhood or city. All they can do is give up the service altogether.

That may be why the prospectus for one cable TV company promises investors a return of up to 650%. Walston & Co., a Wall Street brokerage house, recommends investment in the industry because "the rate of return on original investment can exceed 50% per annum." Dun's Review, the investment periodical, cites the cable industry's "high profit, little risk, and eye-popping depreciations."

On August 5, the Federal Communications Commission (which oversees all forms of electronic communication) released an outline of its proposed rules on cable TV to the communications committee of Congress. The FCC plan is a compromise between the bickering forces of cable TV and braodcast TV with a few crumbs thrown in for the public. This is the real opener, launching a giant scramble for control of cable TV.

Who's scrambling? Well, the largest operator is TelePrompter, 7% of which is owned by Howard Hughes. Hughes owns a controlling interest in the franchised companies operating in part of Manhattan and Los Angeles, the 2 largest markets in the country. The big names in the communications industry are buying heavily into cable: CBS, NBC, Cox Communications (a newspaper empire), RKO General, Time-Life, and a lot of local newspapers.

One reason why the implications and possibilities of cable TV are almost unknown to the public is that so many of the media are shooting for franchises themselves – they'd prefer to keep everyone else in the dark. In the not too distant future whole newspapers may be transmitted through cable TV sets, and the publisher who doesn't have access to a cable channel may find himself out of business. Broadcasters now own 36% of cable franchises already granted. Newspaper publishers own 8%. The city of Buffalo, N.Y. recently awarded a cable TV franchise to a local daily newspaper without holding a public hearing. There was no public outcry from Buffalonians since the Buffalo press never reported it.

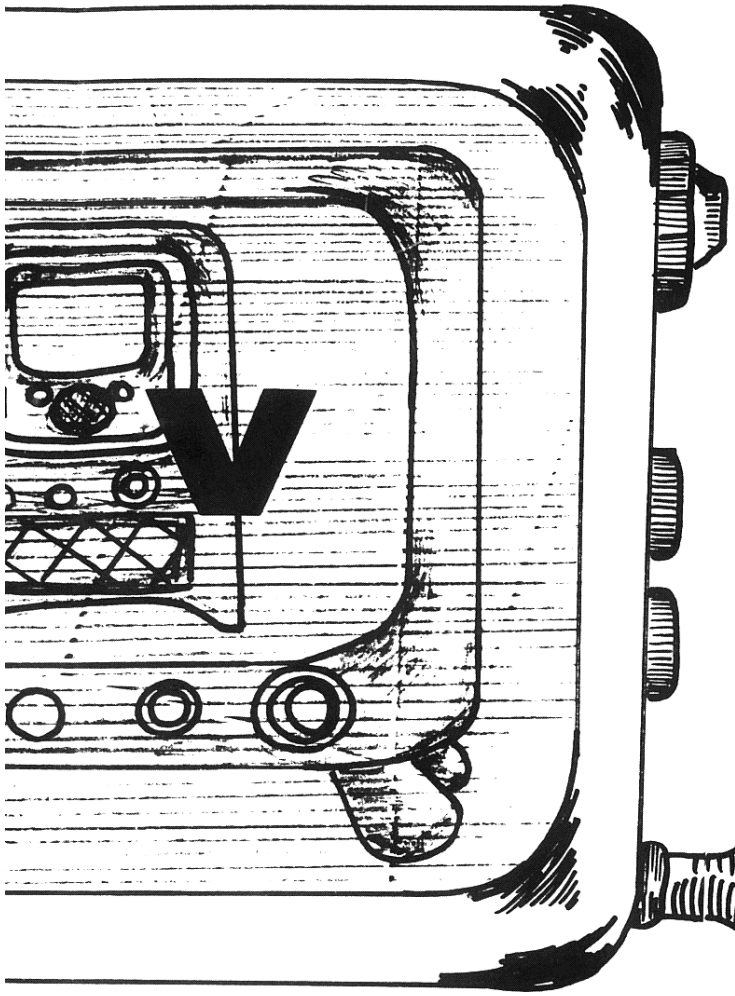
What many of the franchisers are eyeing is not just the $5 per month servicecharge, but "pay TV" where culture-starved patrons will pay 4 or 5 times as much for slightly better programming than all the channels covered by the flat fee dishout. For example, meters can be installed which would record a higher fee for video-casts of Shakespeare than for "My Three Sons".

The media barons have already moved to form networks. TelePrompTer has 100 or so cable systems. If Howard Hughes sends up a satellite, TelePrompTer can interconnect all the systems and compete with NBC, CBS, ABC, Westinghouse and Mutual Broadcasting. And there are others sizing up the prospects of hooking up networks of special interests, say a rock music network.

In many places where franchises have already been granted and cables have already been laid, city governments were so eager to rake in the new revenues that they asked nothing of the companies on behalf of the public.

That's what happened to Oakland, California, where residents are stuck with a cable TV system that offers only one channel for public use. Subscribers in parts of New York City which already have cable TV operations have only 2 public access channels. And in Breckinridge, Colo., people were recently saddled with a system that offers no public access channels – just seven current broadcast channels.

Such systems simply crush the potential for any sort of democratization of TV. Without a large number of channels alloted for public use, there is no hope for cable to become an electronic soapbox. If we had had such channels after the Chicago Black Panther slaying of 1969, for example, the Panthers might very well have bought a channel for several hours to present their account of the attack on Fred Hampton's apartment, instead of having to rely on the white-controlled media who dug for the truth in only a few exceptional cases.



TV VIEWER PROTESTS CRIME FILMS

Lahore, Pakistan (LNS)--An anonymous Pakistani television viewer ,complaining that the local television station showed too many crime films, claims he stole the official car of the station's program manager "while under the influence" of a crime film.

After the theft, a letter arrived at the office of the television authorities. The writer admitted stealing the car and demanded a ransom for its return.

"By continuously showing foreign-made crime films and films of violence on your TV you have made people here criminal minded." he wrote, "I have stolen your car while under the influence of one such film."

MOUNT VERNON, N.Y. (LNS) -- Mount Vernon has now become the first city in America to install low-light-level cameras for 24 hour a day surviellance of black and other oppressed people who shop in the busy down-town section of the city.

Thes low-light-level camers were first developed for military use in Vietnam in the early 1960's -- they are now being used in America in the early 1970's as an experimental surveillance system. The federal government spent $47,000 for equipment and installation -- saying that they will be evaluating it "very carefully", and that the Mt. Vernon police will conduct a week-by-week survey of so-called "crime statistics" to determine whether the cameras are acting as a deterrent.

Mounted on motor driven turrets, one block apart, two 29 pound cameras peer down from light-poles, scanning the streets, sidewalks and stores. They are operated by remote control from the police station a few blocks away. They have zoom lenses capable of penetrating near total darkness -- with a viewing range of more than one mile and can rotate approximately 360 degrees.

Pictures are transmitted to the police department and video-tape machines make a complete record of everything that happens on camera.

A new and powerful tool for education and self-awareness has e placed in our hands, thanks to the (begrudging and uninmaginative) developments of the portable video recorder by the Japanese industrial giants.

After about three years on the market, enough of these machines are in the hands of young, resourceful individuals and collectives that videotaped information (VT, as opposed to Tv, or broadcast television) can begin to be available to large number of people. It is estimated that by the end of 1972, over 200,000 low-cost portable recorders will be in use in the U.S.

Videotape casette machines can playback and record through any TV set that is equipped with a $40 converter. They extend the use of television beyond both broadcasting and cable-casting, allowing provate viewing at your convenience.

Eldridge Cleaver is one of the first radical political leaders to make use of videotapes. Earlier this year he began making tapes in Algeria and sending them to supporters on the U.S.

The uses of cable TV envisioned by a variety of businesses could result in all kinds of rip-offs. If urban systems have two-way capacity so that we can sit at home and talk back to our TV sets or to computers hooked into the cable system, it may lead to fantastically exploitative set-ups for shopping and marketing. Some companies are developing home terminals that will take credit cards.

Two-way cable TV could also be a massive threat to personal privacy. An experimental unit being used right now by the Sterling system in New York can determine which channel your TV set is tuned to. Hooking the unit up with a computer would make it easy for pigs to keep records of what you watch and when.

Tokyo's Takanaw Prince Hotel uses its cable TV system to monitor the missing contents of room refrigerators, thus simplifying its billing procedures. Existing systems could easily monitor the activities of anyone who chose to handle his/her banking, shopping, or medical examinations over a cable channel.

HOW TO PUT UP A FIGHT

At this stage of the game, with the public still uninformed, the history of local franchising has been the same old rip-off and under the table wheeling and dealing. Irving Kahn, the chairman of TelePrompTer, is under indictment for bribing a city official in Johnstown, Pa. In another city, the franchise was awarded to a firm that had 2 councilmen on its payroll. Since the corporate conglomerates and the government agencies have a big head start, where do the people come in?

Cable TV may well turn out for the worst, if we don't understand it and fight. But the situation is far from hopeless. The scramble and the hustle have just begun and in many cities no one has a franchise yet. City officials are getting more sophisticated and realize that if they can exact concessions from franchise applicants, it can be used as political hay in the next elections.

Unlike broadcast stations, cable TV falls under the jurisdiction of local government and it is much easier for community groups to confront city hall than to fight the federal bureaucracy. Since most American cities don't have cable TV yet, there are thousands of hearing comng up to decide ordinances governing it and to consider the applications of potential franchisees.

Groups and individuals, educated about the possibilities of cable TV, should not have too much trouble interesting local underground newspapers, if not the straight press, in following the local hearings. And they can make themselves felt by speaking up in the meetings themselves. The more eyes that are focused on what happens in those hearings, the better the deal people are likely to get when the franchise is finally awarded.

There are many specific battles that can be fought on a local level.

In the first place, there is no reason to let anybody get away with a franchise for "pay TV". Everyone should have access to quality programming without having to broke for it.

Franchises should extend for only a short period of time, for example, 5 years. Some communities are saddled with the same cable TV company for the next 20 years, no matter how poorly it performs.

City ordinances should prohibit elected and appointed public officials from involvement and employment in cable companies. Also, no system should be owned by any corporation operating through other communications media, i.e., newspaper publishers, radio stations, and TV broadcasters should be barred from control of a cable TV franchise. Cable operators should not be allowed to sell their franchises to anyone else without public approval.

There must be some way of recalling or expropriating any cable TV operator who does not satisfy the needs of the people inside his harea. A procedure based on petitions would probably be better than a cable commission appointed by the mayor.

Employees of every system should reflect the ethnic and cultural backgrounds of the people served by the cable system. Otherwise, it is hard to see how community access to the systme can possibly be guaranteed.

A percentage of the profits from all systems should be put into the creation of neighborhood or storefront origination facilities whith free access to all people in the community. This would be useless, of course, if a significant number of channels are not kept open for public use.

Every system should be required to maintain facilities that can cablecast ½ inch video-tapes, which are currently easy to make with portable equipment costing under $2000. Otherwise, "amateurs" will not be free to produce TV shows outside the studio.

There should be a provision for at least a rate reduction, if not a waiver of the monthly fee, for poor people. Cable TV is not a luxury. It may become the way urban America communicates.

Specific wording should be included in every city ordinance to prohibit censorship on the public access channels, at least, and to make some of them "common carriers", that is,, open to everyone for a minimal fee.

Do these proposals sound utopian? They shouldn't. Most of them are close to being accepted in one city or another. Admittedly, ordinance hearings are a tedious process which may seem abstract or irrelevant or beyond our stamina at the moment. Yet, if we force cable operators to install systems now that are technologically capable of meeting community needs, we can later go on to create a TV that will tear down the walls that the media barons build to keep out the dispossessed, the thoughful, the angered.

Cable TV per se is not revolutionary, but real popular control of information is. Until we have the power to define our reality, we will never escape or destroy the image of reality created by the massive communications industry. Cable power to the people!

-by LNS, taken from Quicksilver Times
and the Chicago Journalism Review

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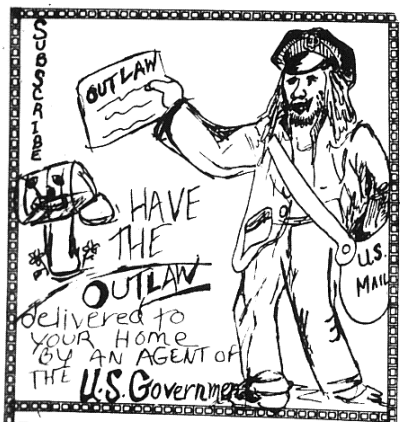

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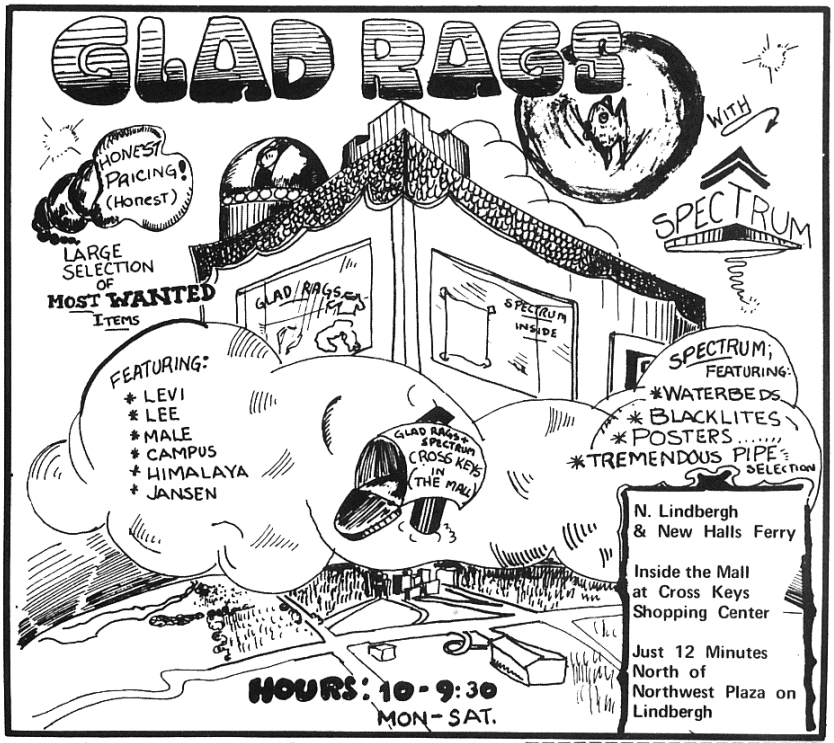

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CHILE IS WHERE THE POTATOES ARE BURNING

In Chile there is a new saying, "Chile es do de queman las papas." Literally translated, "Chile is where the potatoes are burning." Chileans use the saying to express their conviction that "Chile is where it's happening," where a new social order is being born. In surveying the progress the Unidad Popular (UP – Popular Unity, the governing coalition of leftist parties) has made in the past eight months, the enthusiasm that led to the saying is understandable. Since taking power in November, 1970, the Allende government has concentrated on achieving what its ***Program of Government*** set forth as the "fundamental chore" of the people's government: "to end the dominion of the imperialists, the monopolists, and the landholding oligarchy." As described below, the people's government is moving quickly in that direction.

The Early Measures

The first government measures dramatized the popular nature of the government and elicited nearly universal enthusiasm. For example, in December, 1970, Allende began his well-publicized free distribution of half a liter of milk for all children. In November and December the UP gave away land for popular resorts to poor schools and to the central labor council. New laws were passed to increase funds for medical care and to increase and extend social security benefits. A people's health train with doctors, dentists, and pharmacists gave treatment to peasants during a 35 day tour of the southern provinces.

In other popular moves, Allende decreed that the government printing office forego its policy of placing the new president's portrait in all government offices, thus saving the country an estimated $70,000. He also asked the people not to send him Christmas presents and forbade any government official from receiving presents from the general public. Further, the UP government, announcing that salaries in the executive branch of the government were unnecessarily high, cut many of them and imposed a ceiling on all government salaries, thus fulfilling a UP pledge to limit government salaries to a "figure that is compatible with the situation of our country."

And finally, in more dramatic ways, the government demonstrated its break with the past: 45 political prisoners were freed, and the special riot police, the Grupo Movil, were disbanded. This highly trained, mobile, tactical unit was supplied and trained under the auspices of the U.S. AID police training program (Office of Public Safety) and was infamous for its brutal suppression and arrest of rural and urban squatters (poor peasants and workers who claimed land as their own by virtue of living on it) and of student demonstrators. The UP government also moved quickly in foreign affairs. Within three months of assuming power, it had recognized and built relationships with Cuba, North Vietnam, North Korea, the People's Republic of China, and East Germany.

The UP government rapidly implemented its short-term economic plan to stimulate production and curb inflation. Wages were raised as much as 60 percent, and most prices were controlled. As a result, inflation was held to 7.5 percent for the first five months of 1971, compared to 22 percent for the first five months of 1970. By May 1971, there had been a 40 percent gain in total real wages. The resulting increase in purchasing power created a tremendous rise in the demand for consumer goods and services. The government ordered most industries to produce at full capacity to meet this demand – or face expropriation. As a result, industrial production in the first five months of 1971 was 35 percent higher than in the same period of the previous year; for the first time in many years, Chilean factories worked at full capacity. The government also began public works to employ the unemployed.

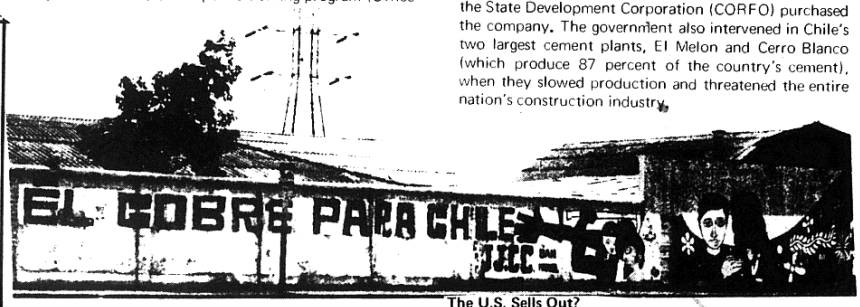
The Fundamental Chore

The Unidad Popular administration wasted no time in pushing the other, more long-range projects that related to its "fundamental chore" – ending the power of the imperialists, the monopolists, and the landholding oligarchy. Major nationalizations began as soon as Allende took office on Nov. 4, 1970. Within nine months, most of the textile, iron, automobile and copper industries, as well as over 60 percent of the nation's banks, belonged to the Chilean people.

Intervention

Many of the nationalizations were carried out under legislation passed in the 1930's which provided for government "intervention" in and temporary administration of factories not meeting government production norms. When production in the copper mines mysteriously sagged, government officials appeared at the three largest mines, and full nationalization followed shortly thereafter. Ralston Purina's subsidiary was placed under state supervision for having imported depreciated machinery instead of new equipment it had declared and for withholding its products from the market in order to drive prices up (see Outlaw, vol. I, no. 10, p. 12).

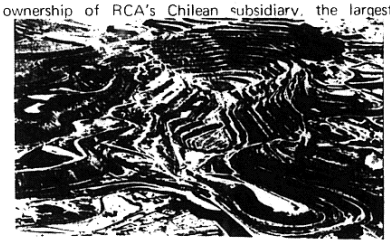
Northern Indiana Brass Company's Chilean subsidiary, NIBSA, the leading producer of brass valves and other fittings, cut production soon after the elections. Since he "wasn't about to let useless workers get paid from company reserves," the NIBSA manager laid off 280 workers. The government intervened; later the State Development Corporation (CORFO) purchased the company. The government also intervened in Chile's two largest cement plants, El Melon and Cerro Blanco (which produce 87 percent of the country's cement), when they slowed production and threatened the entire nation's construction industry.



The U.S. Sells Out?

Another method of nationalization used by the UP administration has been outright purchase of foreign and domestic companies. In March, Bethlehem -Chile Iron Mines, a subsidiary of Bethlehem Steel, agreed to sell all its shares in its large iron mining venture to the state-owned Compania Acero del Pacifico. As a result, iron, Chile's second most valuable export, is now largely in government hands. The government also acquired the remaining controlling stock in Chile's major nitrate and iodine producer from the U.S. owned Anglo-Lautero corporation.

In Feb., RCA International reached an agreement with CORFO by which CORFO would acquire 51% ownership of RCA's Chilean subsidiary, the largest



Anaconda's Chuquicamata

Chilean manufacturer of radio equipment. This was the first jointly owned firm in the new "mixed" sector ("mixed" meaning partly owned by Chile and partly by the foreign corporation. In most instances, the Chilean government owns at least 51% of the company's stock, giving Chile control while allowing it to use foreign capital.)

In a similar move, the Chilean government's steel company, CAP, purchased a 35.7% interest in ARMCO Steel's Chilean subsidiary, the largest producer of steel products. The government bought the assets of Chile's largest magazine publisher, Zig Zag. The company had shown symptoms of bankruptcy and had not paid its 900 workers for over a month. The government plans to use Zig Zag as the core of a state publishing company.

Finally, as of August of this year, the government had purchased the assets of 19 of the nation's 26 private banks, including the Bank of London and South America (BOLSA) and the Bank of America.

Workers' Take-overs

Workers initiated the nationalization process in at least four cases. On May 24, workers simulataneously seized 14 textile mills in Santiago. The seizuers were followed by government intervention to maintain production. Workers at the Ford Motor Company seized that plant when Ford attempted to lay off its 600

continued on pg. 14

CARLOS LAMARCA -V.P.R. LEADER- CAPTURED

FREE BRAZIL

He was becoming a legend. His picture could be seen on every wall, his face known by all. Born during the depression, the son of a poor cobbler, he grew up to become an army captain, and was later described by his superiors as a "model soldier". He was a crack shot -- he even taught bank-tellers how to shoot rifles to ward off guerrilla bank-robbers, and was assigned to student demonstrations as an undercover agent.

Then, one day in early 1969, he left his army camp, taking with him one sergeant, two corporals, a private, 69 Belgian FAL rifles, 10 machine guns, 3 bazookas, and ammunition, and joined the underground. Since then, he has participated in countless expropriations of banks, kidnappings, and other political actions, and has become the most wanted man in the country. He was once said to have pulled off two bank assaults, simultaneously in broad daylight in the middle of a bustling city, stopping traffic with bursts of machine-gun fire. The entire police and armed forces have been trying unsuccessfully to catch him for nearly three years -- last year, he managed to elude 200 army troops in the jungle who had been mobilized to get him.

But on September 17, 1971, they got him. He was Carlos Lamarca, leader of the VPR (Popular Revolutionary Vanguard), one of the armed organizations in Brazil. He and five other comrades, including another leader of the VPR, were killed while fighting in the countryside in the interior of Brazil. 600 police and army troops had been chasing them for over 40 days, going mostly on information obtained through torturing local peasants, and, according to the official regime version, "an informer". The truth is, that he was caught only through sheer luck.

Lamarca was involved in revolutionary work even before he actually left the army. Under cover as an army captain, he was able to provide the weapons and materials necessary to pull off the very armed actions he was supposed to be trying to undermine. In a letter to the VPR upon desertion, Lamarca discussed why he felt he could no longer serve in an army that was in the service to a foreign power. During the time he was a member of the VPR, he participated in a ripoff of a military barracks, in which a large cache of weapons was expropriated. He and six other VPR members stole a safe from the home of a former governor of the state of Sao Paulo, who also played an instrumental role in the 1964 coup. The safe contained $2.5 million and several documents exposing his corruption -- the largest heist in the history of South America! About nine months after he left the army, the VPR and another armed group, the MR-8, pulled off the first major kidnapping of a diplomat in Latin America -- the North American ambassador, Charles Elbrick. They threatened to kill him if the government didn't release 15 political prisoners, including one of the founders of the VPR. The government, obviously under pressure from Washington, complied and flew the 15 to Mexico.

In March, 1970, the VPR kidnapped the Japanese consul, and secured the release of five of their comrades. It was a couple of months after that that Lamarca outsmarted 200 soldiers and the most modern anti-guerrilla training and weapons, even as they dropped tons of napalm, made -- guess where? But less than a month later, the VPR and the ALN (National Liberation Action) kidnapped the West German ambassador, Von Hollenben, and demanded that 40 more political prisoners be freed. The regime, scared to death that Von Hollenben might be offed the way his counterpart in Guatemala had been offed a few months before, readily agreed and flew the prisoners to Algeria. Then, to start 1971 right, the VPR and ALN once again joined forces to kidnap the Swiss ambassador, and got 70 comrades out of prison and sent to Chile. Since then, however, the left seems to have been moving in a different direction, and abandoning spectacular, sensational urban actions.

The struggle in Brazil will be an extremely long and hard one. Although the regime is in a defensive position politically, they clearly still hold a pretty strong military advantage, and they too have learned a lot from their past mistakes in dealing with the people.

CHILE (CONTINUING)

employess and close down its assembly line. The government took over administration of the plant on March 27,1971. Workers also took over Chile's brewing monopoly, Cervecerias Unidas, and Chile's largest tire producer, a subsidiary of the U.S. owned General Tire Corporation.

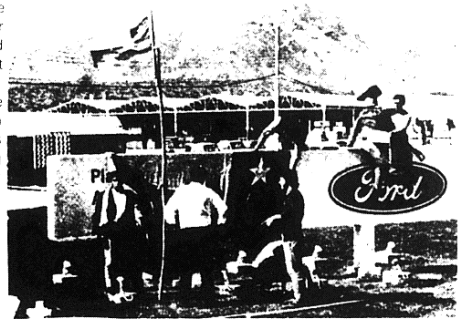
Copper -- the Life-blood

On July 11,1971, the UP government nationalized the holdings of the three largest copper mining companies in Chile – Cerro, Anaconda, and Kennecott, all U.S. owned. In the history of Latin America nationalizations, only the assets expropriated in the Cuban Revolution surpassed the value of these copper mines. Copper is the life-blood of the export-oriented Chilean economy, accounting for 80% of export earnings.

As soon as the UP government took power, Allende sent Congress a constitutional amendment which empowered him to seize the foreign copper properties immediately and provide data for determining compensation later. After months of deliberating over the compensation procedures, the Chilean Congress voted *unanimously* for the amendment. In its final form, the emendment gives the UP administration wide leeway in determining compensation. It calls for payment to American firns at December 31, 1970, book value, less outstanding taxes, depreciation, and deductions for obsolescence, depleted copper deposits *and* excess profits. Since the elctions, the UP has maintained that the American copper companies have extracted excess profits, let their properties run down, and mismanaged the mines; the UP has made it clear that the foreign copper companies can expect little compensation.

Tierra o Muerte

The UP government, during its first six months in office, expropriated 3.5 million acres of land, nearly half the amount expropriated during the entire six years of the Frei (the previous) administration. In May, the government announced it had expropriated 700 large farms and would expropriate 455 more by January, 1972. Much of the UP administration's activity in this area was accelerated when hundreds of peasant land



seizures took place early this year. Top UP officials predict an end to landlordism by 1973.

Power to the People?

The municipal elections of April, 1971, six months after Allende took office, reflected the popular support of the UP government and its policies. Unlike previous municipal elections which were substantilly influenced by local personalities, those of 1971 were fought out on the national level by all participants, and thus represented a national plebiscite. The electoral results showed that the Allende government had grown in popularity since 1970, as the Socialist Party, the most radical group of the UP coalition, clearly demonstrated the growing support for socialist policies.

The establishment of peasant councils, the proposals to create workers' committees in each factory (in some cases they already exist), and the expansion of trade unions are steps along the road to institutionalizing the popular electoral base of the government. The Allende administration, which came to power by a slender margin, has been consolidating its organizational position and expanding its links with its growing popular base.

Socialism by Decree?

> Regis Debray: But one cannot reduce the problem of socialism to the problem of ownership of the means of production. You, Companero President, know better than I that nationalization in itself can be transformed from a simple legal act on the part of the state to true socialization, that is, into efficient and effective control and administration by the State; and that does not depend simply on will, but rather on the general development of the productive forces... It remains to be seen whether the relationship of power and authority among the men in the same centers of production really changes, even after the workers become theoretically the owners of the factories, the land, etc...
>
> Allende: It is true that if we look at the issue from the point of view of the creation of a socialistic society, once the decisive and absorbing current problems of comstituting and securing popular power and the destruction of the economic bases of monopoly-capitalism are overcome, the problems which come to the fore are different. As you clearly indicate, the problems of management and growth of the socialized productive forces and the new relationships between men in production and the outside of it begin to appear.
>
> – from "Allende/Debray Interview" (March 16, 1971)

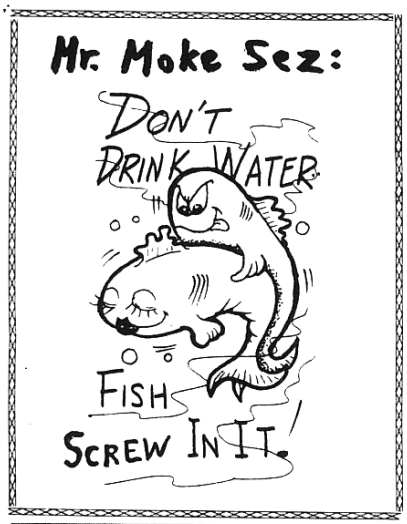
In this portion of an exchange between Regis Debray and President Allende, the fundamental limitation of all the UP accomplishments discussed above is pointed out. "Nationalization in itself means little," points out Debray, and looking back over past Latin American nationalization, (such as the Bolivian tin mines and the Mexican and Argentine oil industries), it is easy to understand Debray's point.

At this time in Chile, the government is concentrating on the preliminary phases of the construction of socialism – the elimination of the foreign and domestic economic interests which have blocked development. There is only slight evidence of large-scale worker control of factories or of mass mobilization of the Chilean people to further and defend their revolution. Allende admits these limitations. On many occasions he has defined what he sees happening in Chile today.

> ... We are creating a distinct road to revolution and are demonstrating that it is possible following our road to make those profound transformations that bring about revolution. We have said that we are going to create a democratic, national, revolutionary and popular government which will open the way to socialism, because socialism is not imposed by decree. All the measures that we have taken are measures conducive to revolution.

The language Allende chooses is important. He places the UP victory in a continuum moving from the open reformism of the Christian Democratic government of yesterday to the possible future seizure of real power by the people in the future. At no time does Allende pretend that the UP government is a final answer. "We are moving within the existing possibilities," Allende says. "And we don't expect ot achieve socialism overnight."

– information from NACLA



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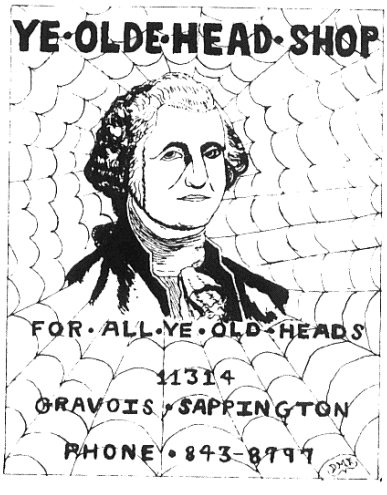

SAM PETTY & H. RAP BROWN ?

Following the arrest in New York on October 16 of a man alleged to be Rap Brown, a lot of questions have arisen. First, is the man the police claim to be Rap Brown really him? More importantly, if so was he really robbing the patrons of a bar? Why?

The three men arrested at the same time are from St. Louis. One of them is a well-known and highly respected black organizer – Sam Petty. He was a leader of the Black Liberators in St. Louis in 1968. After the organization's dissolution he went to New York and began working on various national projects. While he worked with the Liberators there were close ties between them and SNCC (Student National Coordinating Committee). H. Rap Brown was the head of SNCC and had an honorary position with the Liberators. (Charles Koen, now the head of the Cairo United Front, was the prime minister of the Liberators and held a position with SNCC.)

In May, 1969 Petty was working with James Forman on the National Economic Black Development Conference in Detroit (where the Black Manifesto was presented). A short time after that he was in St. Louis. Since then he has only been in St. Louis for short visits.

When Charles Koen was asked about the New York shooting and alleged robbery he immediately said that he respected Petty. 'I can't see him involved in this. His whole disposition never reflected that he'd be moving on this level. Sam and Rap would have had too many people they could have called on if they needed money. They wouldn't have had to move on that level.'

' That's why I couldn't understand the reports. I could see a brother who hasn't been in the movement very long moving on the level that the police accuse Sam and Rap of moving on. If you're in the struggle, how can you tell brothers to stop ripping-off each other if you're doing it yourself?'

Kermit Guy, an officer of the St. Louis Congress of Racial Equality and a friend of Petty, told the Outlaw that, 'Sam was in the forefront of the struggle. He was hooked up with many people. It's hard to believe that he would get involved with something like a stick-up at this stage of the game – especially if he's the same Sam with the same contacts that I knew he had. People sympathetic to the movement always took care of Sam.'

One black leader, here in St. Louis, (who asked that we not mention his name) said that he could think of very little reason for Brown, Petty, and the others to engage in the hold-up of a black bar. Their motive might have been to gain funds by ripping off the black bourgeosie, who would otherwise not be supporting the Black liberation struggle. He continued, saying that there are simpler methods than stealing money in a bar.

What seems more likely is that if it is really Brown in the hospital an informer tipped the police off. He was probably in this case just drinking in the bar. This would account for his being the only one of the 'robbers' to get shot - and he was almost killed. The police have a motive - it does not look good for them to be unable to capture one of the FBI's '10 most wanted' for over eighteen months. If they had killed the man who may be Brown they could claim to have gotten their man, and they may anyhow.

Petty is wanted for allegedly making a false statement to obtain a firearm in 1970. The other two men with Petty, Levi Valentine and Arthur Young, both of St. Louis, are also wanted on firearms charges. Bail for the three is $150,000 each. "Brown's" bail is $250,000.

****

SUPER JUNKIE

Following the timid leadership of Marvel, which for some time has flirted with the edges of real problems--the war, racism, neurosis-- DC Comics has plunged skindeep into the world of social relevance: the superhero as junkie.

DC, the home of Batman and Superman, lost its preeminent sales position in recent years, outstripped by Marvel. Their way of fighting back has been to lure away Marvel's writers and artists, including fabulous Jack Kirby.

But just hiring the talent wasn't enough. Marvel found that kids today aren't satisfied with just the timeworn formula of colorfully costumed superhero battling colorfully costumed superbaddie. Marvel introduced heros with hang-ups-- albeit mild ones-- drawn dynamically with a sense of art for its own sake, rather than as the handmaiden of the story. Poorly drawn, formula-bound DC was quickly shot down as Spiderman, the Thing, the Hulk, and Daredevil defeated Batman and Superman in the minds and hearts of comic book fans, and more important to unabashedly capitalist DC, the ruthless business sales charts.

So now DC strikes back. In the two most recent issues of Green Arrow-Green Lantern Comics (GA and GL) they present the story of Speedy, GA's 'ward', who made the big switch from sleuth to smack.

There is an immediate tendency to hail this as a great breakthrough. But is it? A rough guess is that half the readership at least is made up of urban and college people in their mid-teens through their twenties. And through TV, newspapers, magazines, and their own personal experience they know what junk is about. Smack is so widespread that probably all these people know at least one needle freak.

So the impact of the comic book is on rural people and young kids. For them it is an exposure to a harsh reality, an introduction to the nastimess of the 70's civilization, to the fact that anyone-- even the masculine, strong-minded, odorless, stereotypical American hero-- can become a victim of smack.

The story is woefully oversimplified, its politics are basically correct, but too general. Society is said to be sick and junk the symptom, not the disease. The big dealer is a dandied sophisticate with a business front, a pharmaceutical company on some Caribbean island and a huge yacht that he packs with judges, senators and beautiful women, mixing his pleasure cruise with a little business.

The reasons people take to junk are skimmed over in the comic: third world people use it in reaction to the pain of racial prejudice, which is characterized as name-calling and dirty looks, white kids shoot up out of loneliness. Speedy explains that Green Arrow has been ignoring him.

More revolutionary in terms of past comic book tradition is the put down of Green Arrow as an insensitive, uncaring, hardliner who can't understand and won't tolerate weakness . This has usually been the superhero image, and it's a breakthrough for DC to criticize it. Hopefully, future issues will detail his humanization.

The story is in Green Arrow-Green Lantern 85 and 86, dated September and November, though they actually hit the stands earlier than the cover date.

The September issue opens with a great sequence which outmarvels Marvel. Green Arrow, in his everyday identity of Oliver Queen, is mugged by a gang of young needle freaks. They end up shooting him with a crossbow. He crawls along the pavement. A swinging couple ignore him: "It's not smart to get involved, Mary."

He crawls out a phone booth. It's out of order. He creeps up to a cop writing a parking ticket. "Help me", says Oliver. "Go home and sleep it off, fella," says the cop. An empty taxi passes him up, flashing its off-duty light when he flags it. Finally he makes it to the emergency room of a hospital, where the nurse tells him they're too busy to treat him until the morning.

Oliver, as green as his superhero rags, collapses on her desk, saying, "Isn't modern civilization wonderful?"

Unfortunately it's all downhill from there. In a rather dull adventure story filled with preachy asides, GA and GL catch the baddies. The only unique touch is when-- in a most unlikely manner-- they both get doped up by the pushers' henchmen, and are bailed out by Speedy.

Speedy winds up kicking his habit, with the help of GA's girlfriend, Dinah.(Women play only a supporting role in Green Lantern Comics). Then Speedy punches out Green Arrow for his cold unfeeling reaction to his addiction and his explanation of it, and tells Dinah, "He's the one who needs your help now, only he doesn't know it. He's kind of dumb in a lot of ways."

The liberals are already crowding around DC, congratulating them on their boldness in dealing with a terrible problem. Green Lantern Green Arrow Comics has already won the comic book of the year award, and the November issue features a letter of praise from John Lindsay, who manages to do remarkably little to combat the heroin problem in New York City.

LNS

VIETNAM VETS AGAINST THE WAR

NOTES from the ST. LOUIS OFFICE

Thanksgiving is a day of football games and the enjoyment of our comfortable way of life. Yet at the same time people throughout the world and at home are suffering at our hands to provide this comfort. For the people of Indochina, Thanksgiving means another day of air strikes, pacification, relocation, and Vietnamization. VVAW, as a national organization, is calling for a national action to reaffirm our sensitivity to the value of life and to demonstrate our committment to the growing spirit of humanity by:(1) A dawn to dusk vigil and fast by Vietnam veterans and supporters at respective state capitols concluded by a memorial ceremony for the over one million victims of the war in Indochina.;(2) A boycott of Thanksgiving dinner by active duty personnel (3) Special services in churches and temples and the sacrifice of the Thanksgiving feast for a simple meal. In addition, all participants are urged to contribute to the American Friends Service Committee's Rehab. project in Quang Ngai for amputees. (AFSC/Thanksgiving, P.O. box 935, Madison Square Station, New York, New York 10010) This fast will obviously mean sacrifice, but after a year of sacrificing our blood and our friends for nothing, it will be a meaningful one, particularly if we can call attention to the continuing carnage that Nixon has trickily (he didn't get that nickname for nothing) maneuvered off the front page and out of America's conscience. We've all got to be there when it counts and on Thanksgiving it does--in Springfield, Illinois and Jefferson City, Missouri.

VOTER REGISTRATION: The concerned Officers Movement (COM) and VVAW are sponsoring a voters registration drive to get young people and military personnel to vote with the objective of exposing and defeating dishonest politicians and political machines. One vote per precinct around the country could have reversed the 1960 and 1968 elections.

THE NEW SOLDIER: VVAW has a book out called "The New Soldier" consisting of statements by Vietnam veterans and pictures of Dewy Canyon III, the spring operation in Washington, D.C. It sells for $3.95 with proceeds going to VVAW.

FILMS: The following films are available from the St. Louis office: Wintersoldier Investigation(1st Marine Div.) Wintersoldier Investigation (Americal Div.) Only the Beginning (Medals turn in and shots of Nam)-Different Sons (VVAW marches to Valley Forge,color)

Another major convoy to help the folks in Cairo, Illinois, is being planned by the Chicago VVAW. A tentative date has been set for Christmas. (Kansas City was there in early Oct. and Lawrence Kansas was there the weekend of Oct. 23)

DICK GREGORY

If there's anyone around who can legitimately be called a "movement comedian", it is probably Dick Gregory. He brought his explosive humor and serious politics to Washington U. November 4, and for two and one-half hours kept an overflow audience at Graham Chapel alternately laughing and applauding. A truly amazing performance. When it was all over, when the last bit of energy was drained from Gregory's mind and body– weakened by seven months of fasting – everyone stood and gave him a five-minute ovation.

Gregory, whose weight is now down to 100 pounds, says he's going to continue fasting until the Indochina war is over, not to "change the bad people into good people, but as a means to rally around the good people". He says he's hungry after seven months, but not so much for food as for peace in Vietnam. His friends believe that he's going to die, which means, as Gregory puts it, 'I can't borrow any money. Even if I want a loan from a bank, I've got to bring in four co-signers that's eatin'."

During his rap, Gregory covered a wide variety of topics, events, and personalities – most of them political: life in the ghetto (he was born and raised in St. Louis), the war, Nixon and Agnew, eating meat, dope, China, the FBI, women. What follows is a sampling of Gregory's discourse, in his own words:

Spiro Agnew went to Africa and said that blacks in America should behave like the black leaders in Africa. But how can they? The blacks in Africa have their own country...Agnew must be putting everyone on. Can any human being really be so dumb? Agnew's the only person around who would try to hijack a train.

It's been in the news that all the plainclothes cops in New York City have been taking bribes and payoffs. It's obvious that New York now has the best police force

that money can buy. If the cops there go on strike, it's a sure thing the crime rate will decrease by at least 85 percent...

I've heard some white folks talking about the country headin' for another depression. You whites might be. But us blacks never came out of the last one...

Nixon's trip to China should be a gas. Mao's gonna have to start reading comic books right away. When Nixon leaves, Agnew's sure to send his laundry along...

How can you trust a cat like Nixon whose jaws are movin' when he ain't even talking?...But people say Nixon and Agnew are so bad, but Kennedy was really worse. He got us into the war, not LBJ or Nixon. And Kennedy's daddy was a tramp and a thief. He stole the Merchandise Mart. Jackie is nothin' but an ole whore.

We've got a white [illegible] about, and lots of law 'n' order freaks runnin' around who are sick, insane, and outta their mind. We're gonna have to deal with the police structure. We don't have much time...it's runnin' out...

The whites were rioting in the streets of Pittsburgh after the World Series, over some jive baseball game. They tore up the place. Sex in the streets and everything. What do you think would have happened if that was a group of black people, or people protesting racism and the war? Now, what would have happened? They would have called in the National Guard, that's what. And we'd still be hearing about it every day in the papers. But it was just some whites tearin' the city apart after some baseball game...You can block traffic or do anything you want, but not for ending the war in Vietnam. Then the soldiers come in and bust heads.

I've lost all the respect I had for the FBI. Take a look at the ten-most-wanted list. Not one hardened criminal...And what about those 7,000 arrests on Mayday in Washington D.C.? Not one criminal among 'em...

There are a lot of revolutionary pimps around now who think the more joints they smoke the quicker the system will change. But pot and alcohol ain't gonna liberate anyone. People who think pot is anti-system should ask who supplies it. If you think you need pot to be hip and cool, to get your rap together, you're much better off just stayin' home with grandma...Take a look at the conditions of oppression around you – blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Indians, Women. Get high on that...

Young people should watch out for the voting thing. You've got the right yo to elec but not select. And don't vote for the lesser of two evils. In the end you've got nothing left but the evil of evil...I really believe, though, that there's a difference between Nixon and Humphrey – one's more ugly than the other...

You should make the educational system educate you and not indoctrinate you. Make them teach you how to live instead of getting a living. If they taught you that, you wouldn't buy anything in a grocery store. You'd see that it's stupid to eat meat. But you do it out of ignorance, because you think you gotta eat meat to get proteins. School doesn't teach you anything about this, about your body. How can you believe eatin' steak is good for you? You get infected every time you eat meat. It's poison, and you just keep forcin' it and forcin' it. My nine kids never had any meat and they're pretty healthy. Please understand your body.

America is the most oppressive, racist nation on the face of this earth...The Germans killed my father in 1942, during the war. I've lived 29 years without a father. But the irony is, the German who killed my father could live in neighborhood here that would be impossible for my father's son...

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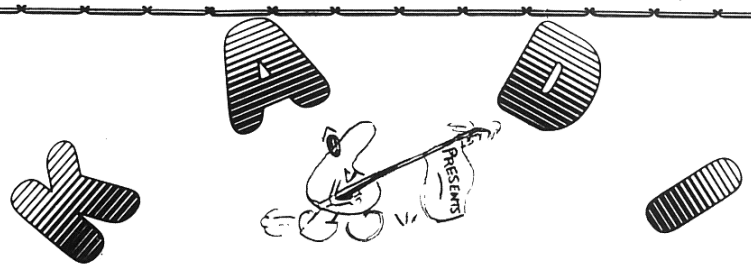

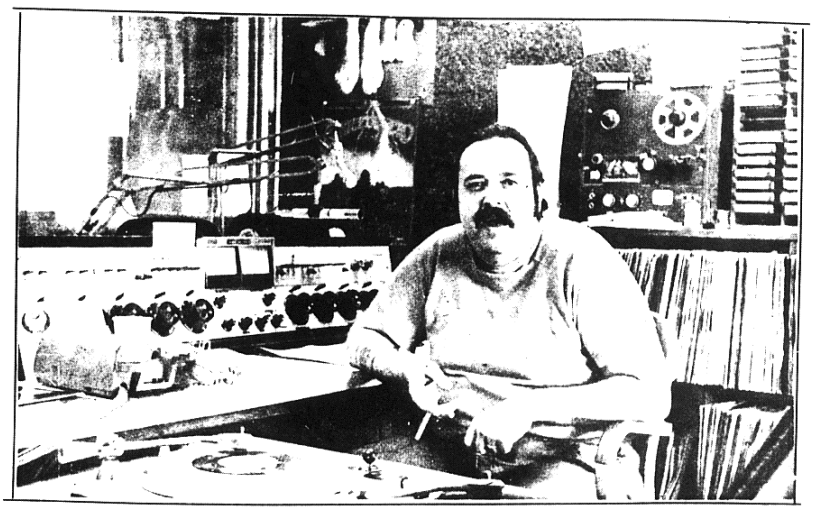

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UAW STRIKE AIMED AT WAGE FREEZE

Striking areospace workers at McDonnell-Douglas Corp. in Toronto, Canada, have posed a direct challenge to President Nixon's wage price scheme. The strike, which began Oct.15, was called by the United Auto Workers in refusal of management to reach a contract settlement. The union has charged that McDonnell Douglas intends to use the Nixon administration's post-freeze policies as a bar to wage hikes in Canada by postponing a settlement until the new wage board sets its guidelines. Those guidelines are likely to call for less than the 30% hike in wages and fringe benefits which the union is now demanding. The UAW and the International Assn. of Machinists are currently involved in collective bargaining for over 250,000 areospace workers across the country. The Toronto strike may also force two areospace plants in Southern California to close which would put 32,000 workers out of work.

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for sale: established head shop, if seriously interested call 423-5003.

wanted: used or cheap 16mm sound movie projector(s), maybe 8mm also. Call Dave at 863-7106 or leave message at the Outlaw, 721-3170.

for sale: Nikon F with Photomic TN thru-lens-meter, with 50 mm f1.4 Nikkor, excellent condition, must sell. Stu 862-5588.

ride wanted to Arizona, leave about Nov. 22, share driving and expenses. Call Mark and Judy at 862-6826.

Oriental necklaces for sale - wonderful prices. Also, foriegn incense. Other things - cassette recorder, tape recorder, records (LP's & 45's), books of all different subjects and many other surprising things. For more info. call 863-3568 weekdays after 3:30 pm.

for sale: portable stereo - 3 years old, just cleaned & oiled, good condition for only $20. Call Dale at 863-3348.

for sale: like new (used only once) sleepin bag, roomy & very warm—$12 to whoever calls first. Carol 863-3348.

traveling to another state? drive a car to east or west coast or other states. AAACON Auto Transport, 231-7035.

for sale: '63 Dodge, ¾ ton-flatbed; new engine, tire, etc. $600. call 725-2176 late or early.

for sale: Kustom electric guitar, fine sound, really gaudy and brand new. $200. Call Dave at 863-7106.

unwanted pregnancy counseling (alternatives to abortion): call Birthright at 652-5800.

give your fair share – to KDNA (102.5 FM). Listener supported, free speech radio. 4285 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. 63108.

NAVY GOES CAPITALIST (INDEPENDENT)

The Navy is avoiding going to Congress for appropriations for nine new 25,000 ton tankers it wants. Instead the new ships are being leased. Marine Transport Lines, Inc., Salomon Bros., and First National City Leasing Corp. are raising the $150 million to build the ships. So the military, already the nations number one consumer, is going to help the bankers rip-off a little more by leasing instead of buying these ships. The Navy is also avoiding Congressional approval or disapproval of its need for these ships by this action.

(adapted from Business Week)

HAWK the OUTLAW

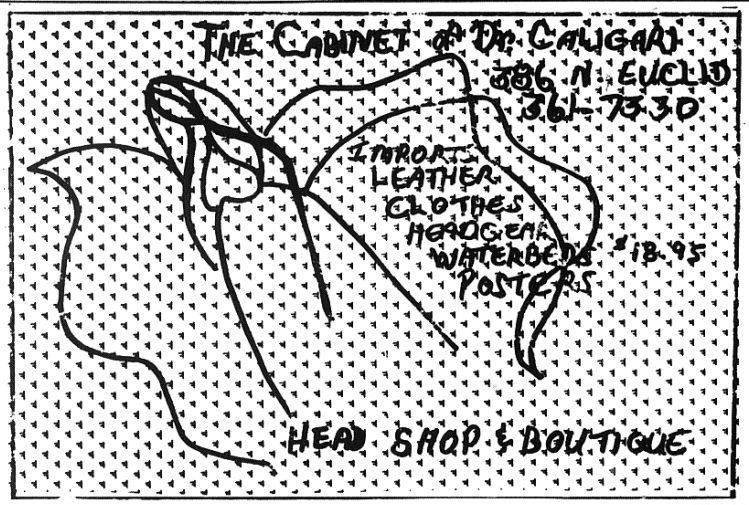
You too can earn enough bread for a fine gold wrist watch, just by selling the Outlaw. It's easy, it's fun; Sell to friends, people on the street, at concerts, at school, at shopping centers – almost anywhere.

Now, to make things even easier, we have five distribution points for bulk sales. You can buy papers at half price (12½ cents, no returns) at these locations:

1. POSTBELLUM, 20 S. Florissant Rd.
2. SPECTRUM, 8153 Big Bend
3. PSEUDONYM, 409 N. Euclid
4. WICKED FLAME, 9761 St. Charles Rock Rd.
5. ILLUMINATION SHOPPE, 1710 E. Broadway, Alton
6. CABINET OF DR. CALIGARI, 386 N. Euclid
7. GENERAL STORE, 4521 S. Kingshighway

Or you can still come in to our office at 554 Limit (one block west of Skinker at Delmar) and get papers on credit. Call us at 721-3170 between 1 & 5 p.m. for more info.

Start earning you gold watch today!



THAT'S RIGHT, FOLKS-MR. STREETSIDE MEANS BUSINESS! HE'S GOT LIVE GRATEFUL DEAD (9.98 LIST) FOR 5.11 @ATLANTA POP FESTIVAL-ISLE OF WIGHT (3 RECORDS 9.98 LIST) FOR 5.11 @FRANK ZAPPA-200 MOTELS (6.98 LIST) FOR 4.99 AND LOTS MORE! THE HEAT'S ON AND HE'S GOTTA GET RID OF 'EM ALL!

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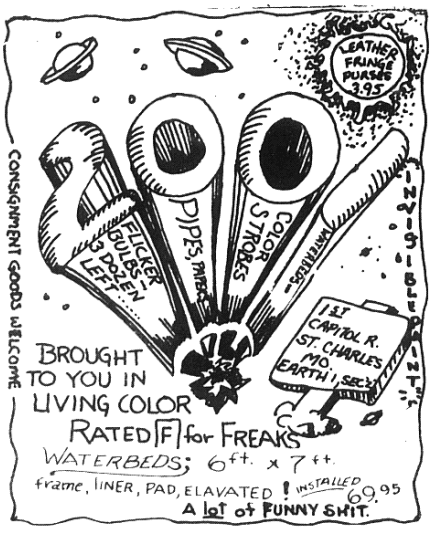

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WATERBEDS; 6ft. x 7ft. frame, LINER, PAD, ELAVATED ! INSTALLED 69.95

A lot of FUNNY SHIT.

THE EXCITEMENT IS CATCHING!

THE MURDERS THAT SHOCKED THE WORLD

"If only because it calls to our attention a terrible chapter in American history, it can't easily be dismissed. Sacco and Vanzetti emerge in the film as something like flesh-and-blood characters—the result of the screen presence of the two intelligent actors who play them."
—Vincent Canby, NEW YORK TIMES

"TRIUMPHANT! An international cast provides brilliant moments. Riccardo Cucciolla, as Sacco, more than merits the best-actor prize he won at Cannes. Gian Maria Volonte, so effective a total actor is he, makes Vanzetti a powerful figure. 'Sacco & Vanzetti' will fascinate you!"
—Judith Crist, NEW YORK MAG

"IF YOU SEE NO OTHER FILM THIS YEAR, SEE 'SACCO & VANZETTI'!

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KIRKWOOD CINEMA — LINDBERGH BLVD. — 822-0700 — GP

Late Show Fri. and Sat., 11:35

Late Show Sat. Only, 11:35

St. Louis Women's Movement News

Study Groups

Several study groups have been formed within the last month. One group intends to focus on the history of the women's movement, and the lessons that this points for today's movement. Other groups are exploring the relationship between the women's movement and other liberation groups (blacks, anti-war, etc.) All of the groups now operating want to limit their size, and are not looking for new members. However, women interested in starting another such group should phone Janis at 535-2720.

Printing

An offset printing press has been made available to the women's movement, and a group of women are now using it to learn printing processes.

The group is eager to print women's material for the cost of supplies. The press cannot handle newspapers, but can do boolkets, pamphlets and posters with pictures and color. At the end of November the rent on the building housing the press will be due, so at that point a slight charge for printing may become necessary.

Anyone is welcome to join the group of women to learn printing. The group's first project will be a pamphlet on the women's movement. Women who don't want to learn printing, but want to help write or illustrate the pamphlet, are also welcome. Contact Judy at 647-2432 or 535-2720.

Pamphlet on the Women's Movement

Women are wanted to help write a pamphlet on the women's movement. See last paragraph above for details.

KDNA Women's Show

A group of women have recorded a discussion of "cock rock" for KDNA, as part of a series about women and music. The Cock Rock show is scheduled to be aired on Sunday, November 21 at 8 p.m. The KDNA dial number is 102.5 FM.

Coffee House

Since the women's center closed, women have been feeling the need to have a place to meet together, to rap, etc. An idea now floating around is to have a women's coffee house once a month – an informal thing with music and food. Women are needed to work on this idea, especially to find a suitable place to have it. If you have ideas, and/or want to work on it, call Judy at 647-2432 or 535-2720.

Course in Women's Rights

A group of women in Washington University's law school are fighting to get a course dealing with women and the law approved for next spring. The course would be a General Studies course, open to non-law students. Interested women should watch for the course listing in the General Studies course guide.

Auto Mechanics

Two women mechanics have arranged for the use of a service station garage every Monday night, beginning at 8 p.m. The garage is open to women who know something about cars and want experience working on them, and to those who want to learn elementary auto mechanics. The group often works on cars belonging to women who have come to learn. There is no charge for service on these cars.

Women who don't want to learn auto mechanics can still get their cars serviced at the open garage (especially tune-ups and oil changes). You should call ahead so that there won't be too many cars scheduled for one night. There will be a charge for service on your car, but it will be lower than standard garage prices. The money collected will be used to buy tools and books for the women participating in the open garage.

The group cannot service VW's or other foreign makes requiring special metric tools.

For further information on the open garage, and for service charges, call Grace at MI 7-1884.

Choice Folds

Choice, a new abortion referral agency staffed entirely by women and founded only two months ago, has folded. The reasons for the group's failure are complex. The Outlaw hopes to have a complete report soon. Women seeking abortions can still go to the Clergy Consultation Service for free counseling and referral: 647-5280.

What's Happening

If you want to start a project, or publicize one, in the Outlaw phone the information to Jean at 647-3528.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

Police had to halt the showing of the John Wayne movie, "The Green Berets", Oct. 22 after leftist demonstrators threw a smoke bomb into the theatre.

The movie has been disrupted each night it has been shown by demonstrators saying that it glorifies the American role in Vietnam.

Here ya have yer DOPE SCOPE

People didn't do too well getting information to us this time, so this is all we have:

WEED

fair quality of Mexican; good: $120-140/lb., $13/oz.

some Jamaican; good but not up to usual Jamaican quality (cut too early); $15/oz.

South American; flowertops, clean, very good; $160/lb., $15/lid

HASH

purportedly available, but small quantities, quality and price unknown; ... - - - ... M.D.D.A.

MESCALINE

purple caps; mild, real fine; $2/hit

white caps; light trip, good

ACID

windowpane; new batch and supposedly pure

THC

pink caps; pure, good; $1.50/hit

tabs; cut with coke and speed; $1.50/hit

and remember the only dope worth shooting is Richard Nixon!

Where to Score Outlaws

CENTRAL

Left Bank Books 6246 Delmar
Cachorka 6380 Delmar
Bookmasters 228 N Skinker
Burgdorf Bookseller 4744 McPherson
Peace Center 6244 Delmar
Wash U Bookstore Lindell and Skinker
Pseudonym 409 N Euclid
AFSC 447 DeBaliviere
Bit O'Odyssey 304 N Euclid
Newsstand Broadway and Delmar
Cabinet of Dr Caligari 386 N Euclid
Morning Dew 6002 Pershing
Our Daily Bread 6318 Delmar
Street Side Records 6277 Delmar
Spec Shop 4579 Laclede

NORTH

Postbellum 20 S Florissant
2001 2001 First Capitol Drive
Spider and Mr Moke's 8848 St Charles Rock Rd
Poor Richards 7747 N Lindberg
Viscount Records Northwest Plaza
Wicked Flame 9761 St Charles Rock Rd
St Louis Stereo 9814 St Charles Rock Rd
St Louis Stereo 2312 N Hwy 140
St Louis Stereo 313 Droste Rd
Glad Rags Cross Keys Mall, N Hwy 140
Elm Point Dairy 2309 W Elm St
Staff of Life 24 S Florissant Rd

SOUTH

Foxmoor 68 South County Mall
KSHE Radio 9434 Watson Rd
Boxer's 2738 Cherokee
Ye Olde Head Shop 11314 Gravois
ABC Chopper Shop 4229 Manchester
Southside Music 2818 Cherokee
The General Store 4521 S Kingshighway
Calumet Pipe Antiques 6207 Clayton Ave
Marietta's Restaurant 6319 Clayton Ave

WEST

Spectrum 8153 Big Bend
Webster Groves Books 100 W Lockwood
Clothes Closet Big Bend and Lockwood
Lower Half 1057 S Brentwood
KADI Radio 2735 Bompart
Jimmy-Hill Music Center 8531 Olive St Rd
Poor Richards 9811 Manchester
The Hidden Grok 10432 Old Olive St Rd
Judy Bean Ltd 9636 Clayton Rd

EAST

American Eagle 117 S Church, Belleville
Apocalypse 6 N Church, Belleville
Illumination Shoppe 1710 E Broadway, Alton
Darold's Eastgate Plaza, Alton
Edwardsville Community Books 211 N Main
Music World 511 Ridge, East Alton

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WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 10
1970. Beauty contests banned in Tanzania as degrading.
KDNA (102.5 FM) news reports: Environment – 5:30 pm; War/Peace Spotlight – 7:30 pm; On the Battle Front (United Front) – 9pm
Film of Noh dramas (Japanese); Olin Lib., WU; FREE 3 pm
50's rock-n-roll; KADI (96.5 FM); 2pm
"A Midsummer Night's Dream"; Communications Bldg. Theatre at SIU in Edwardsville; FREE; 8:15 pm
"The Magician" (Bergman); Life Sciences, UMSL; FREE 8 pm
political education. – St. Louis Committee to Combat Fascism: 554 Limit; 7:30 pm

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 11
1919. Wesley Everest, IWW leader lynched
"A Midsummer Night's Dream"; see 11/10
Vietnam Vets Against the War meeting; 6244 Delmar; 7:30 pm
"John Brown's Body" (play); Loretto-Hilton Center; $1.50; 8 pm
"Ivan the Terrible", Parts I & II ; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30 pm
Evening with Debussey (piano recital); Forest Park Comm. College; FREE; 8 pm
documentary film on Gandhi; Kelley Aud., St. Louis U.; FREE; 7 & 11 pm

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 12
1815. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, women's rights fighter born.
"Last Summer"; Penney Aud., UMSL; $1.50; 7:30 & 9:45 pm
"John Brown's Body"; see 11/11
"Midnight Cowboy"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30 & 9:30 pm
"Camelot"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; midnight
"A Midsummer Night's Dream"; see 11/10

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 13
"Midnight Cowboy"; see 11/12
United Front rally: Sheldon Memorial (3648 Washington); 3pm
"Saturday Night Leftovers (improvisation/dance/theatre); Fontbonne College Cafeteria; donation; 9 pm
"John Brown's Body"; see 11/11
"Last Summer"; see 11/12; 8pm
"A Midsummer Night's Dream" ; see 11/10

SUNDAY NOVEMBER 14
1938. Congress of Industrial Organizations founded.
"Dr. Strange love"; Loretto-Hilton Center; $1; 2 pm
Black Artist Group Ensemble; 2665 Washington; $1; 7 pm
"John Brown's Body"; see 11/11
St. Louis String Quartet; Steinberg Hall, WU; FREE; 8 pm
St. Louis Brass Quintet; Roemer Aud., Lindenwood College; FREE; 7:30 pm

MONDAY NOVEMBER 15
1881. American Federation of Labor organized.
"Ballad of a Soldier"; Penney Aud., UMSL; FREE; 2:40 & 8 pm

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 16
1873. W.C. Handy, "father of the blues", born.
"Trouble in Paradise" (film-Lubitsch); Admin. Bldy., Webster College; $.50; 7pm
"4 Days in November"; Penney Aud., UMSL; FREE; 3 & 8 pm
"It Happened One Night"; Wohl Center; WU; FREE; 8pm
Max Beckmann in St. Louis (lecture); City Art Museum; FREE; 8 pm

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 17
Rep. Shirley Chisolm speaking; Graham Chapel, WU; FREE; 8 pm
KDNA news reports; see 11/10
50's rock-n-roll; see 11/10
"Blow-Up"; Life Sciences, UMSL; FREE; 8 pm
political educ., St. Louis C.C.F.; see 11/10
violin recital-Max Rabinovitsj; Univ. City Library; FREE (call 727-9494); 8pm

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 18
"The Chairs" (Ionesco), Studio Theatre, Fontbonne College; FREE; 8 pm
Beach Boys; Arena Annex
"John Brown's Body"; see 11/11
"Diary of a Shinjuku Burglar"; Wohl Center; $.75; 7:30 & 9:30 pm
"Requiem for a Heavyweight"; Performing Arts Center, Forest Park C.C.; $.75; 2pm
"Spoon River Anthology" (play); Communications North Bldg., Meramec C.C.; FREE; 2 & 8 pm
Philharmonic Orchestra; Kiel Opera House; FREE (call 361-2320); 8:30 pm

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 19
1915. Joe Hill executed by lackeys of copper bosses at Salt Lake City
"The Chairs" (Ionesco); see 11/18
"Wild Child" (Truffaut); Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30 & 9:30 pm
"The Great Bank Robbery"; Wohl Center, WU; $.75; midnight
"Putney Swope"; Life Sciences, UMSL; $1.50; 7:30 & 9:45 pm
"Lucky Jim" (film); Brown Hall, WU; $.75; 8:15 pm
"John Brown's Body"; see 11/11
"Spoon River Anthology"; see 11/18; 8 pm

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 20
1757. William Blake born
1969. Native Americans occupy Alcatraz.
"Wild Child"; see 11/19
"Putney Swope"; see 11/19; 8 pm
"John Brown's Body"; see 11/11
"Spoon River Anthology"; see 11/18; 8 pm
"Antigone"; City Players, 3207 Washington; $2; 8:30 pm

SUNDAY NOVEMBER 21
Cock Rock – women and music; KDNA; 8 pm
Black Artist Group Ensemble; see 11/14
Odetta with St. Louis Symphony; Powell Hall; 3pm
"Antigone"; see 11/20; 3pm
"Lucky Jim"; see 11/19; 2:30 pm
"John Brown's Body"; see 11/11

MONDAY NOVEMBER 22
1969. New Haven: 2000 women, black & white, protest imprisonment of Black Panthers
"Oh What a Lovely War" (film); Penney Aud., UMSL; FREE; 2:40 & 8 pm
talk by Kurt Vonnegut; KDNA; 10 pm

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 23
1883. Jose Orozco born, great Mexican muralist.
Rod Stewart & Faces and Cactus; Kiel Aud.; 7:30 pm
Musicals of the Thirties (films); Admin. Bldg., Webster College; $.50; 7 pm
"Birth of a Nation"; Penney Aud., UMSL; FREE; 3 & 8 pm
"Gunga Din"; Wohl Center, WU; FREE 8 pm
"Wait Until Dark"; Performing Arts Center, Forest Park C.C.; $.75; 2pm
rap and poetry – Don Lee; KDNA; 7 pm

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 24
1950. Land reform law instituted in China.
KDNA news reports; see 11/10
50's rock-n-roll; see 11/10
political educ. – St. Louis C.C.F.; see 11/10

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 25
1911. Zapata leads "Tierra y Libertad" demonstration
Thanksgiving Vigil in Jefferson City and Springfield, Ill. – call Vietnam Vets
Isaac Hayes; Kiel Aud.
Recent developments of Bangla Desh (tape by Eqbal Ahmad); KDNA; 7 pm

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 26
1893 Sojourner Truth died, ex-slave, women's rights crusader.
Pentangle; Kiel Opera House; 8 pm
Grinnell Folk Festival (tape); KDNA; 3 pm

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 27
city-wide high school conference at Sheldon Memorial (3648 Washington); 9 am-3 pm
"Antigone"; see 11/20; 8:30 pm
tape of Baba Ram Das; KDNA; 8 pm
Grinnell Folk Festival (tape); KDNA; 3 pm

SUNDAY NOVEMBER 28
1820. Friedrich Engels born in Burmen, Germany.
Black Artist Group program; Vashen H.S.; $2.50; 7 pm
"Antigone"; see 11/20; 3 pm
tape of Baba Ram Das; KDNA; 4 pm

MONDAY NOVEMBER 29
2003. United States signs peace treaty with Vietnamese.
"Trash" (Warhol flick); Penney Aud., UMSL; FREE; 2:40 & 8 pm

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 30
1667. Jonathan Swift born in Dublin.
1835. Mark Twain born in Hannibal, Mo.
Writer and anti-imperialist Poco; Kiel Aud.
"Triumph of the Will" (Nazi propaganda film); Admin. Bldg., Webster College; $.50; 7 pm
"The Madwoman of Chaillot" (film); Penney Aud., UMSL; FREE; 8 pm
"The Criminal Code "; Wohl Center, WU; FREE; 8 pm
E. St. Louis blues (live); KDNA; 7:30 pm

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 1
1955. Rosa Parks refuses to go to the back of the bus.
KDNA news reports; see 11/10
50's rock-n-roll; see 11/10
political educ. – St. Louis C.C.F.; see 11/10

THURSDAY DECEMBER 2
1964. Sproul Hall sit-in, Berkeley.
Vietnam Vets meeting; see 11/11
"An Arrant Knave" (play); Brown Hall, WU; $1; 8 pm
"The Informer" (John Ford); Admin. Bldg., Webster College; $.50; 7 pm
"Cyrano de Bergerac" (Rostand's play); 3642 Lindell; $2; 8 pm
"The Cardinal"; Performing Arts Center, Forest Park C.C.; $.75; 2 pm

FRIDAY DECEMBER 3
"The Passion of Anna" (Bergman); Wohl Center, WU; $.75; 7:30 & 9:30 pm
"An Arrant Knave"; see 12/2
"Cyrano de Bergerac"; see 12/2
"Midnight Cowboy"; Life Sciences, UMSL; $1.50; 7:30 & 9:45 pm

CHECKIN' IT OUT

I saw "Johnny Got His Gun" the other night. It is an intense story with fine photography. But beyond this it says a lot about the state of things, here and now. Go check it out for yourself.

KETC, channel 9, has some good shows coming up.

A group is now forming in St. Louis to work with the G. I. movement. In particular they are trying to start a project which would relate to Fort Leonard Wood. Anyone with experience or interest who can make some kind of time committment contact Dennis at AFSC, 862-8070 or Karen Norberg, 862-1126.

One more reminder that KDNA is in its usual desperate state. They accept no ads and support themselves (meagerly) on what you send to them. Help keep free-speech radio alive in St. Louis.

phone numbers to know and tell

Abortion Counseling	388-0310
Acid Rescue	645-2900
AFSC	862-8070
Black Artists Group	535-3906
East St. Louis Community Center (Black Panther Party)	271-3254
Community Collectives	721-1146
Draft Counseling	862-8070
Environmental response	863-0100 ext.4070
Farmworkers Boycott	535-2720
Food Co-op	721-1146
Films for Social Change	862-5544
High School Liberation Front	832-5979
KADI	968-1900
KDNA	652-2260
Learning Resources Exchange	367-4458
Legal Aid	652-9581
Lead Paint Coalition	862-7822
Left Bank Books	862-9327
McDonnell-Douglas Project	863-4288
Medical Committee for Human Rights	863-6790
Military Counseling	862-8070
National Welfare Rights Org.	421-2579
On the Line	371-1872
OUTLAW	721-3170
Peace Center	862-5735, 725-3209
Planned Parenthood	3616360
Poison Control:	
Memorial Hospital	865-4000
St. Louis Children's Hospital	867-6880
Real Women	652-1938
Street Revival	726-2318
Switchboard	652-2260
Temperature and time	321-2522
United Front	367-4066
Vietnam Vets Against the War	862-5735
Welfare Coalition	862-6637
Women's liberation rap groups	535-2720
Women's Speakers Bureau	652-9993
Youth Emergency Service	727-6294

Children are lead poisoned in dilapidated and old dwellings which landlords do not maintain, where children eat the paint and plaster peeling from doors, walls, and window frames.

Approximately 6000 children suffer permanent brain damage each year from lead poisoning. In St. Louis approximately 4000 children are suffering from permanent brain damage or are ill from lead poisoninApproximately half of the children in the St. Louis ghetto have dangerously high levels of lead in their systems.

At least 50,000 housing units in the inner city are substandard and have leaded paint on the walls. It would take twenty million dollars to detoxify these units and bring them up to standards.

There is a 1970 city ordinance which prohibits the presence of leaded paint in the interior of any residential unit. This is not being enforced.

Slumlords who refuse to obey the lead paint ordinance control about eighty percent of the residential property in the ghetto.

Of 468 units recently inspected, 227, or about half, were

On October 23 and 24 the People's Coalition Against Lead Poisoning began detoxifying (painting, plastering, and installing woodwork) three houses in the Yeatman area of North St. Louis. The coalition was joined by over 100 Washington U. students. This action was taken to dramatize the dangers of lead paint to children, the majority of whom are black and poor, and to generate an awareness of the huge amount of resources that must be committed to the fight if lead-poisoning is to be eradicated.

During the week of October 25, the slumlord who owns two of the apartments which were being detoxified told one of the tenants that the detoxification was costing him money and that if any more work was done he would evict her and her children. Larry Black, an organizer for the Coalition, was present when the slumlord was trying to intimidate Mrs. . He asked slumlord Brune to leave and Mrs. and the other tenants promptly stood behind him and also requested that the slumlord leave. Brune was then run out of the neighborhood by members of the community. Ten of the sixteen apartments in Brune's complex are now on rent strike as are tenants of the other detoxified apartment on Fall Street.

On Saturday, October 30, State Representative Jet